

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 294

PRICE TWO CENTS

ADOPTION OF BROOKS VOCATIONAL PLAN HELD AS IMPORTANT ACTION

Meyer Bloomfield Commends Movement Now Under Way for Guiding Pupils After They Leave School

HARMONY KEYNOTE

Appointment of Two Teachers to Investigate Business Opportunities to Be Made Under New System

What is designated today as the most important action taken by any school board in the country in regard to vocational guidance has just been made public and set in motion by the Boston school committee in its adoption of the report of Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent. The report reads:

To the school committee: In answer to your request for a report with reference to vocational guidance, I submit the following:

I am of the opinion that vocational guidance must continue to be given as it always has been given, chiefly by the teachers in the schools. In order to make the advice of these teachers as effective as possible it is desirable that every facility be offered to them; on the one hand, to inform themselves with reference to the actual needs of the various professional, commercial and industrial vocations of the community and the particular abilities needed on the part of the employees in these vocations, and on the other hand, to increase their ability to judge as accurately as possible the latent abilities of each pupil.

The work of vocational guidance should be chiefly concerned with assisting the pupil to select that form of additional education which will ultimately enable him to advance himself in his life work. In order to accomplish this purpose the work of vocational guidance should include the following items:

1. A careful investigation of the vocations of the community, both with reference to the opportunities afforded in each and the requirements for success in each.

2. A consideration of the details of the school system so that such additional modifications of the course of study and methods of instruction as may be necessary to the better preparation of pupils for entrance into vocations may be made.

3. Work with teachers so that they may more rapidly become familiar with the needs of the community, more expert in the ability to judge the qualities of pupils, and more thoroughly informed with reference to the particular merits of each of the various opportunities for continued education existing in various public and private evening and continuation schools. This involves the organization of conferences between business men and vocational counselors, definite courses of instruction for vocational counselors, and conference with indi-

PRESIDENT DEDICATES LOG CABIN MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HODGENVILLE, Ky.—At the spot where Abraham Lincoln spent his days of training for the presidency, President Taft today did him honor.

A gathering of distinguished Americans was there to celebrate the dedication of the beautiful Lincoln memorial, the Lincoln farm and homestead.

A lone log cabin built on a sloping hillside, where Lincoln was born, enshrined in a big granite building, was the Lincoln memorial that the President found here today. A great old-fashioned fireplace in the single room of the home of Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln lent an air of cheerfulness to the dark

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE BANK OFFICERS



Top row, left to right, J. S. Snow, H. B. McCarter, R. N. Zeigler, H. H. Chapman, R. M. Berry. Lower row, Charles Rittenhouse, overseer; F. J. Walsh, E. D. Elliott, M. R. Zutter, H. E. Horn

STUDENTS BEGIN TO PRACTISE SAVING AT THE NEW INSTITUTION

This is "bank day" at the High School of Commerce, as the new school savings bank, established in the school this week, will be opened for practise, and officers will be installed. Charles Rittenhouse, a master in the school, will oversee the working of the bank.

It is the object of the school to encourage thrift among the students and one day each week a period will be set apart for banking business of the pupils. In that period pupils who wish to make deposits in the bank or draw on their account will be allowed to go to the room, which has been especially fitted out for the purpose. All of the boys of the school are advised to open an account in the school bank. If they have other accounts in outside banks they are not advised to take them away. Interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent on deposits of more than \$3.

The Home Savings Bank has been selected to receive the deposits of the school bank and each bank day a representative from that institution will be present during the banking period. In drawing on their accounts, the boys will be required to have the signature of a parent or guardian, as well as their own. The headmaster will be trustee for all the students' accounts.

There will be no deposits received today, but there will be a practise session for the clerical force of the bank, which is to be composed of the students, selected by Mr. Rittenhouse, who are deemed best fitted for the places. First deposits will be received on Nov. 16.

(Continued on page nine, column two)

POWERS TAKE STEP FOR AN ARBITRATION COURT

CINCINNATI—That the powers are much nearer an international arbitration court than is generally supposed became known today from a source of undoubted authority. Secretary Knox expects within a year to complete agreements with certain of the leading nations whereby the prize court, established as a result of the last Hague conference, will be invested with such authority that other matters besides those of naval import can come within its jurisdiction.

The creation of an arbitral court, as part of the prize court, is expected to prove of the utmost importance to the world. When the arbitral plan fell through at the last Hague conference, and when the prize court was found acceptable the American delegates did not consider the proposition at an end. Instead they placed the state department in possession of certain important facts which the government has since been working on.

Secretary Knox has been sounding the respective powers on the subject. He has found a willingness to join in the movement for some kind of arbitral court which, however, would not include all the signatories to The Hague. It is expected by some of the leading jurists and diplomat members of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, who were here at the annual conference, that the first great step for an international court of all nations has been taken, and that arbitral justice is to become a fact.

Secretary Knox, who was the principal speaker at the dinner on Wednesday evening which closed the annual conference of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, said

(Continued on page four, column one)

NAME WELLESLEY WOMAN HEAD OF CHURCH MISSIONS

NORWICH, Conn.—At the closing session this afternoon of the Woman's Board of Missions, Congregational churches, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels of Wellesley, Mass., was elected president. Other officers chosen were:

Vice-presidents, Mrs. N. G. Clark, West Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. John O. Means, Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. E. E. Strong, Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. A. L. Lincoln, Wallaceton, Mass.; Mrs. J. L. Barton, Newton Center, Mass., and Mrs. Susan H. Ward, Newark, N. J.; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Frederick Hill, Cambridge, Mass.; home secretary, Mrs. E. H. Standwood; foreign secretary, Mrs. K. C. Lamson; editorial secretary, Miss Alice M. Kyle; associate secretary, Miss Helen B. Calder; secretary to the young people, Miss Mary Preston; treasurer, Miss Sarah L. Day, Boston, and assistant secretary, Miss Emma Keath, all of Boston.

(Continued on page eight, column four)

BIDS RECEIVED FOR NAVY WASTE

Bids were opened at the Charlestown navy yard at noon today for the sale of condemned material and stores. Scrap metal, old boats and steam launches, rope, rifles, lathes and other articles were disposed of. The successful bidders have not yet been announced.

These sales are held from time to time to provide for the removal of condemned articles. The goods are advertised, and bids submitted by mail to the paymaster of the yard, who opens the bids at a stated time and awards the articles to the highest bidder.

SPECIAL VENUE FOR BEEF CASE
CHICAGO—Mr. Wilkerson, the United States district attorney, has asked for special venue of 150 men for the beef case, to report Nov. 20, when the case will proceed to trial.

THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN JOURNALISM IS DUE IN LARGE MEASURE TO THE FACT THAT THE BETTER ELEMENT OF THE PUBLIC PREFERS CLEANLINESS IN ALL THINGS.

THE MONITOR EXHIBITS THIS, CLEANLINESS; PASS IT ALONG.

BOWKER \$500 PRIZE FOR CORN CROP GOES TO CONNECTICUT MAN

L. S. White of Collinsville for Second Time Is Awarded First Place at the Bay State Exhibit at Springfield

CEREAL HOUSE SEEN

Work of Shutesbury Center Children Attracts Wide Attention Among Exhibits—Many Other Premiums

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The judges at the Massachusetts corn show, Prof. William F. Brooks of Amherst, Dr. C. M. Twitchell of the Portland Evening Express and Representative George H. Ellis of Newton, have awarded the Bowker grand prize of \$500 to Lester S. White of Collinsville, Conn., for 160.4 bushels (harvest measure), which equals 112.8 bushels of shelled corn, per acre and containing 12 per cent of moisture.

In the awards Wednesday Mr. White

(Continued on page nine, column four)

Amherst Agricultural College Professor Who Is Secretary of Corn Show



ASK U. S. TO ADMIT PULP AND PAPER FREE OF DUTY

WASHINGTON—Norway and Sweden formally asked the United States government today to extend to shippers from those countries the right of free importation of pulp and print paper now granted to Canada under section 2 of the act of July 26, 1911, the reciprocity law. This section, which became immediately effective as a law when signed by President Taft, did not require Canadian concurrence.

The request of Norway and Sweden was made under the favored nation treaties of those countries with the United States, which set forth that each party shall be entitled to any particular favor in commerce or navigation granted to any other nation.

Since the passage of the reciprocity law the importers have paid "under protest" duties levied on print paper brought by them from foreign countries. In that way they have laid the foundation for suits against the government for the recovery of the customs duties they claim have been collected illegally.

Users of pulp and print paper hope to bring about practical free trade with several countries in these commodities, through the present movement.

CHANCELLOR TELLS REICHSTAG GERMANY HAS GAINED ITS END

BERLIN—Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg vigorously defended the Franco-German Moroccan agreement in a short speech in the Reichstag today. The German government, he said, had obtained all it set out to obtain. He denied having retreated from the original German position and added that, in any event, Morocco was not worth fighting for.

The crown prince and many notables listened to the chancellor's speech, which failed to arouse enthusiasm and it is believed in some quarters that the chancellor and the foreign minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, will ultimately resign.

FOSTER NEARS END OF TRAMP

Starting out from this city today on the last lap of his 1,500-mile walk from Chicago to Exeter, N. H., Charles H. Foster of Chicago intends to complete his journey tomorrow afternoon or Saturday morning. He is known as the "student pedestrian" and hopes to be enrolled as a student at the Phillips Exeter Academy.

B. & M. DIVIDEND TO STAY AT 4 PER CENT MR. MELLON ASSERTS

At a special meeting of the Boston & Maine stockholders today it was voted to guarantee jointly with the Maine Central the interest of the bonds to be issued by the Portland Terminal Company. The six stockholders present represented 311,324 shares.

Mr. Mellon said that the Boston & Maine dividend would remain 4 per cent for the present. He added, in speaking of the Boston & Eastern electric railway, that if built it would in the end add to the revenue of the Boston & Maine through developing the district through which it passes, just as the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn has done.

Mr. Mellon estimated the floating debt of the Boston & Maine at between \$60,000,000 and \$7,000,000. He said that before July 1, 1912, the company must have \$10,000,000 to pay this debt and to provide for improvements as the Boston & Maine must keep in the same relative second place.

Information in this city is that the Democratic victories in Ohio, were due to local causes and were largely confined to the cities of the state in which the Democratic vote is heavy. The friends of Mr. Taft in Washington decline to discuss the Ohio results on any basis indicating that the issues in that state were national.

In Maryland, it may safely be said that that state, which has now elected

(Continued on page nine, column three)

SEE COBLEY SQUARE MENACED BY THREE SUBWAY ENTRANCES

Mayor Fitzgerald to Confer With Transit Commission and Boston Society of Architects on Subject

WALKER'S NEW PLAN

It Proposes to Divide Plot of Ground Near Library, Leaving Four Open Spaces for Grass or Flowers

Mayor Fitzgerald intends to have a conference with the transit commission and the Boston Society of Architects regarding the opposition to placing three subway stations in Copley square according to tentative plans that have been proposed.

In placing the subway stations the mayor sees a necessity of complete rearrangement architecturally of the square. He received today a tentative plan from C. Howard Walker, which he will consider.

According to the Boston Elevated company's plans it is to have a 300-foot entrance in Copley square and proposes to have entrances on Boylston street at Clarendon and Dartmouth, with the probability of another station at Dartmouth and Huntington avenue when the Huntington avenue subway is constructed. This would place three stations in the square, and according to some architects it would spoil the appearance of the square.

The plans of Mr. Walker place one entrance at Clarendon and Boylston streets and the other Boylston street entrance at Clarendon, near the rear of the public library. He then proposes to split the square into the form of a multi-pointed star diagonally across Huntington avenue to Dartmouth and Boylston streets.

This would leave four open spaces for grass plots or floral displays.

ACCEPT THREE McNAMARA JURORS

LOS ANGELES—Three sworn jurors and a talesman excused for cause is the showing today in the McNamara trial at the end of five weeks of court.

Of five talesmen accepted by both sides when court opened two were excused with consent of counsel.

INDIANAPOLIS—Twenty days were granted by the Indiana supreme court for filing briefs in the appeal of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers from an order of Judge Markey turning over to the federal grand jury certain books of the association wanted in the McNamara trial.

SHOE MACHINERY BRINGS SUIT
Charging libel and claiming damages of \$50,000, the United Shoe Machinery Company has entered suit in the superior court against Richard H. Long, a shoe manufacturer. It alleges he caused a libelous article concerning the company and its business methods to be published in Boston.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAN TO RUN FOR CONGRESS OR HEAD STATE TICKET

Representative Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, one of the Democratic leaders of the Legislature, today said that he will be a candidate next fall either for the Democratic nomination for Governor, or for congressman from his district.

Mr. Dean said that he preferred to run for Congress but that his candidacy for a place at Washington would depend largely on how the congressional district of which Wakefield is a part is laid out by the redistricting committee. If it appears that the new district could be carried by a Democrat Mr. Dean will be a congressional candidate. If not he will make the run for Governor.

Representative Dean has just been re-elected to serve his twelfth term in the House of Representatives. He has been a candidate for office in Wakefield 14 times in 15 years and has known defeat only twice.

During his many years in the Legislature, Mr. Dean has served on the committees on taxation, revision of corporation laws, insurance, rules, railroads and ways and means. He was also a member of the special recess committee of 1906 on insurance. He has taken a special interest in taxation matters and was author of the Dean income tax bill which was substituted in the House for Governor Foss' measure but was later rejected in the Senate.

LOCAL ISSUES DECIDING FACTORS IN ELECTIONS

one and to discourage those of the other. While Governor Foss of Massachusetts has a plurality this year only one fourth as large as it was a year ago, he won against a determined and united opposition and it may easily happen that his name will be mentioned in the Democratic national convention, at least for second place.

Information in this city is that the Democratic victories in Ohio, were due to local causes and were largely confined to the cities of the state in which the Democratic vote is heavy. The friends of Mr. Taft in Washington decline to discuss the Ohio results on any basis indicating that the issues in that state were national.

In Maryland, it may safely be said that that state, which has now elected

(Continued on page nine, column three)

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

**SETH LOW IS AIMING
TO SECURE REMEDIAL
BUSINESS MEASURES**

NEW YORK.—To secure, assemble and tabulate the views of representative men throughout the country concerning remedial measures, state and national, to deal with the business situation, as it relates to the Sherman anti-trust act, President Seth Low of the National Civic Federation Wednesday inaugurated an extensive plan.

To this end a series of questions was addressed to some 20,000 representative men—manufacturers, farmers, merchants, lawyers, bankers, political economists, labor leaders, and others.

The answers will be classified by a committee, which includes President Low, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Samuel Untermyer of New York, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, Charles A. Severance of St. Paul, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, and a number of economists and educators of leading universities.

Eleven questions are submitted concerning the various phases of the Sherman act and allied subjects, including inquiries as to whether its repeal is favored, and various substitute plans.

It is expected that this compilation will be submitted later to the interstate commerce committee of the United States Senate, which will begin hearings on the general subject in Washington at an early day.

**CANADA TO KEEP
OUT U. S. TUBING**

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order was issued Wednesday by the customs department putting into effect the "anti-dumping" clause of the tariff with respect to certain classes of steel tubing made in the United States. The order provides that the dumping duty of 1907 shall apply without any exemption to iron and steel tubing of from four to eight inches in diameter.

The order was made as a result of complaints by the Canadian tube makers that the United States manufacturers were dumping their product on the Canadian market.

NELSON LOG BOOK BOUGHT

LONDON.—It is announced that the logbook of Lord Nelson's flagship Victory, containing a vivid description of Trafalgar, has been purchased by T. J. Barrett, a well known collector of Nelson relics. Mr. Barrett said that he had bought the logbook to prevent it from going to America. The price paid by Mr. Barrett was several thousand pounds.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS
TUESDAY EVENING—8 o'clock, Jordan hall, Apollo Club. Stephen Hall, 8:15 o'clock. Kneisel Quartet.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—8:15, Jordan hall, song recital by Ramon Blanchard.
THURSDAY EVENING—8:15, Stewart hall, piano recital by Leo Ornstein.
FRIDAY—AFTERNOON—8:15, Symphony hall, New York Philharmonic Society concert. Josef Stransky, director; Mme. Gadski, soloist.

BOSTON
BOSTON—"Bon Jour," "The Last Word," Castle Square—"The Three Romeos."
COLONIAL—"Snobs."
DE LA VILLE—"Vandyville."
MAJESTIC—"The Outsiders."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Pomander Walk."
SHAW—"The Blue Birds."
TEMBERTON—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLOSSAL—"Bum Puff the Strings."
CRITERION—"Bassas-By."
DALYS—Mme. Simone.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
GAUTHIER—"The Man."
GAETY—"The Only Son."
GLOBE—"Gypsy Love."
GRAND—"The Arab."
HAMILTON—"The Purple Pepper."
HIPPODROME—spectacles.
HUDSON—Miss Helen Ware.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LIMRIC—"The Sam."
LYRIC—The Drama Players.
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN—Sothern and Marlowe.
METROPOLITAN—Mabel Anglin.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Plus Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINE—"The Iron."

WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"Everywoman."
BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
COLONIAL—Mme. Trentini.
CORT—"The House."
GRAND—Mrs. Fiske.
ILLINOIS—"Rebecca, Sunnyside Farm."
LYRIC—"Mary Launder."
LA SALLE—"Love and Lou."
OLYMPIC—"Seven Days."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Littlest Rebel."
POWER—Thais.
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

**POMONA GRANGE
WORKS DEGREE AT
ANNUAL MEETING**

GROTON, Mass.—Three sessions were held Wednesday at the town hall by the Middlesex-Worcester Pomona grange.

Representatives of the granges of this town, Pepperell, Townsend, Ayer, Littleton, Fitchburg, Lunenburg and Leominster grange of North Leominster present.

It was the annual meeting with the local grange, which provided the dinner. The master of Groton grange gave an address of welcome at the opening of the forenoon session, after which there was a general discussion.

The matter of repairs on and about the farm was a subject treated by Mrs. E. O. Collier of this town. William Atkinson of Pepperell spoke on the most economical way of putting nitrogen into the land, while Miss Annie Riley told the best way by which to regulate the farm, the home life and life's activities.

N. C. Anderson of Groton gave information respecting the setting out of pine trees. Mrs. E. A. Barrows read an original poem entitled "The House Beyond."

Andrew Calum of Lunenburg gave a humorous reading. Music was provided by the Groton string orchestra, directed by Miss Helen Barrows. This was followed by a general discussion of the theme, "Forestation and Water."

The fifth degree was worked on a number of candidates at the afternoon session.

**PLAN TO LESSEN
FIRES PRESENTED
BY BOSTON MAN**

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the Minnesota fire protection congress here Wednesday Franklin H. Wentworth of Boston, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, presented a complete scheme for fire protection in cities and towns and in the home.

"There is a way to solve this conflagration problem," he continued, "not absolutely, but at least relatively. You cannot be expected to tear down your cities and rebuild them of fire-resistant material; the cities must be protected as they stand. In the heart of nearly every one there are streets crossing at right angles along which for a very considerable distance are buildings of brick, stone and concrete. Looked at upon the map this shows a more or less complete Maltese cross of buildings which are not wooden, and which operate to divide the wooden-built district into quarter-sections, and which might hold a fire in any one of these sections if they were equipped to do so. Brick and stone buildings are logical and capable fire-stops if the fire can be kept out of them. The small city that will trace out its Maltese cross of such buildings and equip them with metal window frames and wired glass will immediately possess the equivalent of substantial fire walls crossing at right angles in its center, dividing it into four sections.

"An effective city ordinance might require all roofs constructed in the future to be of incombustible material and that all roofs which shall hereafter require repair to the extent of one third of their area shall be replaced with incombustible roofs."

**Y. M. C. A. RAILROAD
MEN TO CONFER**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield branch of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association will entertain the secretaries and chairman of the other railroad associations in the Boston & Maine system today and tomorrow. Places represented are Troy, N. Y., Mechanicville, N. Y., Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., East Berlin, Springfield, Boston, Worcester, Concord, N. H., Woodsville, N. H., Portland, Me. and Waterville, Me.

The session today will begin with a dinner at the railroad Young Men's Christian Association building, followed by addresses by the Rev. R. A. Colpitts and H. O. Williams, international railroad secretary, and by a business session. A business meeting will be held tomorrow morning.

**DARTMOUTH MAY
CHANGE HER SONG**

HANOVER, N. H.—Agitation at Dartmouth in favor of substituting Hovey's "Men of Dartmouth" as the college song for "Come Fellow Let Us Raise a Song" is serious enough to indicate that the change may be made. The Alumni Magazine editorially admits the truth of the undergraduate daily's contention that there is nothing distinctive about the present college song except the words "Dartmouth," "green" and "wah-hoo-wah."

NEW SCHOOL FOR ATHENS, GA.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Hoke Smith reports that \$40,000 from the Peabody fund will be immediately available for the construction of a new building at Athens, in which to educate young teachers for the common schools of Georgia.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

Leading Events in the Athletic World

Western Football

SATURDAY'S WESTERN CONFERENCE GAMES ARE NOT IMPORTANT

Present Standing of Leaders Will Not Be Affected—Michigan-Cornell Contest Looked Forward To

TWO CLEAN SLATES

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minnesota	2	0	1.00
Wisconsin	2	0	1.00
Cheese	3	1	.750
Northwestern	1	1	.500
Illinois	1	1	.500
Purdue	0	2	.000
Iowa	0	2	.000
Indiana	0	2	.000

CHICAGO—Now that Minnesota has decisively proven her superiority over Chicago, 30 to 0, and for purposes of calculation at least, over the three conference teams that Chicago has defeated with comparative ease, Wisconsin remains the Gophers' only contender for the western championship. This game, to be played at Madison a week from Saturday, will in all probability decide the title, though Illinois and Chicago are nourishing the possibility of a tie between the Badgers and Gophers or a subsequent defeat of Minnesota by Illinois or of Wisconsin by Chicago. Such a complication would still give both Illinois and Chicago a chance to share title honors with teams that have already defeated them.

This week's games in the West, though arousing no little interest among followers of football, will have little significance in the championship race. After Wisconsin's easy victory over the Purple, Chicago is regarded as a good favorite over Northwestern in Saturday's game. The Maroon players, while much lighter than Wisconsin, are yet considerably heavier than Northwestern, have had more experience than Coach Hammert's protégés and have the advantage of three conference victories to their credit.

Illinois ought to take Indiana's measure in the game on neutral ground Saturday. Coach Sheldon's men have not been able to win a conference game yet this season. Illinois defeated Purdue Saturday, 12 to 3, with two star players, Seiler and Merriman, out of the lineup, and Purdue put up a stronger argument against Chicago than did Indiana. Captain Gill is Indiana's hope, with his drop kicking and punting ability and speed carrying the ball in open field. The loss of Seiler at quarterback was a blow to Illinois, but Hall seems to be making good at the position both as a kicker and general.

A game that will be watched with interest is between Iowa and Purdue on the latter's gridiron. Both teams have lost two games and won none and this will give one of them a chance to climb up a notch from the bottom of the percentage column. Iowa has met and lost to the two teams now surviving in the conference race, while Purdue's defeats have been at the hands of Chicago and Illinois, both now eliminated from the title race. After the Hawkeyes' gallant stand against Wisconsin, Iowa rules favorite over Purdue.

Next in local interest to the Chicago-Northwestern game is the Michigan-Cornell contest at Ithaca. Having lost hope of the conference title, Chicago is hoping to defeat an eastern team by winning from Cornell here next week and with this in view the Maroons are anxiously waiting to see what will happen when the Wolverines tackle Cornell. The comparative showings of Chicago and Michigan against Cornell will also give the closest chance of the season to get a line on two old time rivals.

Minnesota's victory over Chicago was not unexpected, but the decisive way in which it was gained was something of a surprise. The greatly superior weight of the Gophers was effective, but aside from his advantage the big northerners gave a display of modest football, something of a new departure for Coach Williams, that entitles the 11 men wearing the Maroon and Gold this year to classification as at least one of the greatest teams the West has ever developed. Minnesota has nearly every asset that makes for a championship team. With weight and experience, coupled with speed, as a foundation, a strong player at nearly every position, a star quarterback like Capron who is not excelled in the West as a kicker or field general and a coach like Williams who is capable of devising football to suit the team, there is little lacking.

Chicago played their game from start to finish, and the score, 30 to 0, 15 points in each half, represents the relative strength of the two teams.

TECH SWIMMING TEAM PRACTISE

Technology's swimming team started its regular season Wednesday afternoon with a meeting at the tank on Washington street. At the meeting it was decided to hold regular practise twice a week for the present, on Mondays and Fridays at 4:30.

That it is essential that the men start right away in their work for the team has been impressed upon the candidates by the management, as regular candidates only can be considered, and the time is quite short before the tryouts and eliminations the last of this month,

Western Football Leader Whose Team Is After the Conference Championship



CAPT. A. H. BUSER, '12
Wisconsin varsity football team

GYMNASISTS PLAN HARVARD MEETS FOR COMING YEAR

The 1911-12 schedule of the Harvard University gymnastic team has been provisionally arranged so as to include exhibitions in Andover, Somerville, Brockton, Newton, Brookline and Milton, with probable dates at Exeter and Worcester. A triangular meet with Rutland and Amherst, a dual meet with Yale and the annual intercollegiate contest will also be held.

Two new cups will be offered this year as follows: One, presented by E. N. Cleaves '12, of last year's team, is to be held for one year by the man doing the best work in tumbling in the final meet of the year; the other, the gift of R. B. Whitehall '11, manager of the team last year, will be given to the contestant doing the most consistent work on the rings throughout the season.

The annual novice meet will be held Dec. 14. This meet is designed especially for those who have never taken a prize in any college gymnastic contest. A cup has been offered by Dr. D. A. Sergeant for the contestant winning the greatest number of points, and individual medals will be given for first places. The following six events will be held: Horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, flying rings, tumbling and club swinging. All undergraduates are eligible and those who intend to compete should begin work at once.

HARVARD GRADED CREWS WILL RACE

Harvard's annual graded crew races, postponed from Tuesday, will be held in the Charles river basin this afternoon. The first and second crews from each boathouse will race in the first division and the first and third crews will race in the second division later.

The first division really comprises two races, between the first and second grade boats of each club, which are to be started together for convenience.

CARLISLE PLAYS WORK SMOOTHLY

CARLISLE, Pa.—Carlisle's football squad had its last hard practise in preparation for the Harvard game on Saturday by scrimmaging for an hour on Indian field Wednesday afternoon against the Dickinson College eleven. The Indians changed their lineup at frequent intervals in order to give the players who may possibly be used at Cambridge an opportunity to become familiar with the new plays.

Capt. Burd and Halfback Thorpe were not in play, though they watched the scrimmage closely. The Indians, like the collegians, tried out a number of trick plays with success and forward passes were admirably worked by both sides. Carlisle's new signals worked smoothly and the defense of both teams showed up better than it did two weeks ago. Halfback Wheelock worked at end and Arcase played at right half for Carlisle. Carlisle is looking forward to the Harvard game with uncertainty, as she knows that the Crimson had laid her plans to win a victory, notwithstanding her defeat by Princeton.

BEATTY MAKES NEW RECORD

NEW YORK—In the first of a series of handicap track events to be held at Columbia university, R. L. Beatty, '14, established a new collegiate record in the shotput Wednesday afternoon on South field. He pushed the 16-pound weight a distance of 48 f. 7¾ in., which is 2 ft. ¼ in. better than the former record made by Joseph Horner, Jr., of Michigan in 1911.

HARVARD TRYING NEW PLAYS FOR CARLISLE GAME

Meet All-Stars of Law School in Practise Match and Lose by Score of 5 to 2—Last Practise of Week Day

The Harvard varsity football squad will hold its last hard practise of the week this afternoon on Soldier's field and it is expected that most of the time will be devoted to the trying out of the new plays and signals which were given the team in their first night work in the Hemenway gymnasium Wednesday evening.

The varsity was defeated by the all-star eleven of the law school Wednesday afternoon in the Stadium, 5 to 2. Only one period was played, that being 25 minutes in length, but that was enough to show up the eleven which is liable to start the game for the Crimson against the Indians Saturday.

The ball was given to the law school eleven on the varsity's 35-yard line, and the graduates made a first down right on the jump. After this things went hard for a couple of line plays, and Page dropped back on a drop kick formation. Instead of kicking he made a pretty pass to Williams at left end, and that player dashed the remaining distance to the goal line unopposed.

The score of the varsity came within the next few minutes and was a safety resulting from a blocked punt, which rolled back of the goal posts and was fallen upon by Minot for the law school. This same player did all of the punting for the graduates, not having much difficulty in outdistancing Pierce and Frothingham, who booted the ball for the varsity.

Howard was back in the scrimmage for the first time in a month at end and showed up well. Captain Fisher, who played at tackle for the first time since he entered college, was noticeable for his offensive work and appeared to be perfectly at home in the position. His great strength will stand him in good stead here, and if he is fast enough he may yet fill up the place left vacant by Gardner, so that the loss will not be greatly felt. Keays played well at right guard and should make good. The line-ups in the scrimmage Wednesday were as follows:

VARSITY.	LAW SCHOOL.
Howard, Lt.....	r.e. MacVeagh
Wenckes, Lt.....	r.t. L. Withington
Leslie, Ig.....	r.g. Sisson
Farnham, c.....	r.e. Morey
Patterson, c.....	r.e. Morris
Page, q.b.....	r.b. Williams
Fisher, r.t.....	r.t. Hann
Lingard, Tobe, Hollister, r.e.	r.e. McColl, Williams
Fredley, Bradley, q.b., r.e. Cate	r.e. Frothingham, Graustein, Pierce, l.b.
Morrison, r.h.b.....	r.b. Page
T. H. Frothingham, Bettie, f.b., t.b., White	r.e. Frothingham, Bettie, f.b., t.b., White

Two new cups will be offered this year as follows: One, presented by E. N. Cleaves '12, of last year's team, is to be held for one year by the man doing the best work in tumbling in the final meet of the year; the other, the gift of R. B. Whitehall '11, manager of the team last year, will be given to the contestant doing the most consistent work on the rings throughout the season.

BOWDOIN AFTER BASEBALL DATES

BRUNSWICK, Me.—F. S. Wigg '13, manager of Bowdoin baseball team, is now arranging his schedule for next spring. He is planning for 19 or 20 games, the season to open with the annual New York trip, which will be made the last of March and the first of April. He plans for an innovation next year in the way of a commencement week game at Brunswick. Negotiations are now being carried on for this game with several Massachusetts teams.

It is now planned to play five or six games on the New York trip and the possible institutions to be played will be Princeton, Seton Hall, Columbia, Rutgers, West Point and Trinity. For the later season games Manager Wigg is negotiating with Harvard, Brown, Rhode Island State, Dartmouth, University of Vermont and Tufts. The usual number of games will be played with the other Maine colleges for the championship of the state. The schedule will be ready to submit to the Athletic Council in a short time.

ST. MARK'S ELEVEN DEFEATS GROTON

SOUTHBORO—St. Mark's football team defeated Groton 5 to 0 in the annual game between the two schools played here Wednesday. Superior use of the forward pass, splendid defensive work, and brilliant offensive qualities together with the team's ability to follow the ball, account for St. Mark's victory. The summary:

ST. MARKS.	GROTON.
Graham, Lt.....	r.e. L. Curtis
Camer, Lt.....	r.t. Stedman
Reed, Ig.....	r.g. C. Amyot
Leighton, r.g.	r.g. Low
Reed, r.t.....	r.t. R. Curtis
Hiller, r.e.....	r.e. Biddle
Landon, l.b.....	r.b. Durfee
McKinney, l.b.....	r.b. Simons
Bratt, l.b.....	r.b. Durfee
Hannigan, l.b.....	r.b. Williams
W. Taylor, t.b.....	t.b. Coolidge

Score, St. Marks 5, Touchdown, Graham Umpire, Fred Burleigh, Exeter, Referee, J. Pendleton, Borden, Field Judge, North Stark, Narragansett, Head Linesmen, L. Bratt, Wesleyan, Skaneenie, Chadbourn, Flicker, Time, 15-minute quarters.

ATHLETIC MEET AT SALEM, N. H.

SALEM, N. H.—A gymkhana, athletic meet and military field day will be held at Rockingham park here on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30. The gymkhana program includes a potato race, a half mile pony race to be ridden by children, an umbrella race, a walking race, an animal race and a five minute race.

The day will open with a lacrosse game between the Montreal A. A. team and the French-Canadian Nationals. The second event will be the military mobilization; third, a military shoot; fourth, a military wall scaling competition; fifth, a drill competition; sixth, balloon ascension and parachute jump; seventh, 10-mile marathon run; eighth, Lowell road race; ninth, Nashua road race.

PLANS FOR HOCKEY SEASON IN NEW YORK ARE NOW UNDER WAY

Season to Start Immediately After Holidays and Continue Until March—Best Canadian Teams Coming

NEW YORK.—Plans are now being made for the hockey season. Since the opening of the St. Nicholas rink for the season coaches and players have been getting ready for work. The Amateur Hockey League meeting will be held about Dec. 15, at which time the lists of players will be handed in and the schedule adopted. The season will start immediately after the holidays and will end about March 1.

The Amateur Hockey League will be made up of five teams this season, the Wanderers returning. The New York A. C., the Crescents, the St. Nicholas, and the Hockey Club, all members of the league last season, will again be represented. The make up of the Wanderers is uncertain at this time, but Thomas Howard, who is to coach the team promises that the club will be represented by a team such as he had under his charge in 1904-05.

During December local enthusiasts will again have an opportunity to see the best of the Canadian amateurs in action at the St. Nicholas Rink. Teams from McGill University, Toronto, and Queens University, will be brought here for games with the Crescents, New York, St. Nicks, or a picked team from the Amateur League. Following the close of the league season the leading professionals of Canada, including the Renfrews, the Shamrocks, the Ottawas, and Wanderers, will be brought here for games. These contests will start about March 1 and continue for two or three weeks.

The winners of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the Canadian professional championship, will be brought here for a series of games with the team which finishes second in the race.

Another complete shift of the ends was ordered. Bomeisler and Avery changing places. The swap brings Bomeisler to left end, where Kilpatrick flourished last fall. Bomeisler is Kilpatrick's counterpart in physique and forward pass carrying, and his removal to left end seems logical. He played in only part of the practise, Francis replacing him.

New formations proposed by the visiting coaches, especially by Shevlin, are being taught, and the scoring power of the varsity is temporarily lessened.

Wednesday the regulars were able to

push but one touchdown over the line.

This was made by Freeman, who twisted around right tackle, and was shot free for a 40-yard run.

E. H. Coy, captain of the 1909 eleven and one of the greatest football players of all time has sent word that he is coming to help coach the team for the rest of the season.

TECH'S HOCKEY TEAM TO START WORK NEXT WEEK

First Meeting Held Wednesday at Which Program for Coming Season Is Outlined

—Plan Two Trips

The first meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team of 1911-1912 was held Wednesday. The attendance was good and a number of new men who were preparatory school stars signified their intention to try for the team. The object of the meeting was to get information about the candidates so that practise may be started the first of next week, and can be held at times most convenient for the majority of the men.

A short outline was given of the plans for the coming season. This year an excellent schedule is being arranged with most of the big colleges of the east, including Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth. There will be two trips, one of which will be to New York.

Matches are being arranged with Princeton, West Point and other New York state teams. All of the home games will take place at the Boston Arena, where besides the regular schedule, a number of exhibition games will probably be played with some of the expert independent American and Canadian clubs.

An entirely new Technology defense must be made this year, and this gives a splendid opportunity for the new men. Four of the forwards of last year's team are left, but there are a number of able men who may replace them.

C. M. DANIELS TO COMPETE AGAIN

NEW YORK—It will be glad news to all followers of aquatic sports in this country that C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C., the world's greatest sprinter, has been induced to reconsider his permanent retirement from the competitive field and that he will train for the Olympic games of 1912, in Sweden. It was a hard task to get him to consent, for his mind was fully made up, but when it was pointed out to him that with his aid the American relay quartet had an excellent chance to win the international race, while without him its chances were almost hopeless, he agreed to come to the rescue, but in this event only. The individual swims he has firmly declined to take part in. Still, it was here that he was most needed.

DE ORO LEAD NOW LARGER

PHILADELPHIA—Alfred De Oro, champion three-cushion billiardist, Wednesday night increased his lead over George Wheeler, Chicago challenger for the title, by defeating Wheeler in the second block of their three-night match, 50 to 33. To gain the championship Wheeler must win tonight's match, 57 to 50.

YALE COACHES MAKE CHANGES IN THE LINEUP

Bomeisler Is Shifted to Left End and Dunn Placed at Fullback—Scully Returns to Play.

NEW H

Peace Speaker Cites Fisheries Case

(Continued from page one)

noon Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, was chosen president, Joseph Choate of New York vice-president, Theodore Marburg of Baltimore secretary, and J. G. Schmidlap of Cincinnati treasurer.

Prof. John King Lord of Dartmouth College addressed the conference at that time on the "Basis of Security in International Arbitration," says public opinion was the force that was moving the world toward universal peace.

Among the guests at the dinner were Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft, wife and daughter of President Taft, who is honorary president of the society. Senator Joseph B. Foraker was the toastmaster.

Secretary Knox spoke on the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France. His effort was to show that the treaties did not affect the constitutional treaty-making power of the Senate, and above all that they would not endanger the Monroe doctrine and the right of the United States to control immigration.

He quoted at great length from the treaties themselves the provisions requiring submission to arbitration directly of all justiciable differences and the reference to a commission of any question that shall arise as to the justiciable character of an issue.

He pointed out that the Senate committee objected to the commission feature upon the ground that the Senate could not constitutionally delegate its power to decide what should be arbitrated, and also that it should not do so, even if it could.

"A nation putting itself in the attitude toward the United States of deliberately violating the Monroe doctrine could not expect to find in the treaty terms of protection against the consequences of such an act," he said. "The doctrine had been respected and was now respected, and it would continue to be respected so long as we seem reasonably able to uphold it. It did not depend upon technical legal rights, but upon policy and power."

"Of a strictly like character," he said, "is the right to exclude immigrants, save that every recognized tenet of international law would be against any proposal by any nation which should question the legitimate exercise of this right. You touch here the very vitals of organized society and government, which it is recognized a nation may protect at all hazards and at all costs, as the exclusion of peoples is a purely defensive measure."

"And so of the question of territorial integrity, for a living nation must have a place to live in."

He said that the President was willing and always has been willing, and the Senate may so provide that the members of the commission, to decide upon the arbitrability of questions should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Samuel J. Elder's Speech

Mr. Elder, who spoke on "Judicial Determination in International Awards," said:

Mr. Choute last year wittily pointed out the cumbrousness of the name of this society and urged upon Brother Scott that he tighten it up into some compact phrase. The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes he feared would become known as the Disputes Society. But there is one good thing to be said about the name after you have succeeded in pronouncing it, and that is that the word "settlement" is used instead of the word "arbitration," for with us to arbitrate generally means to place the determination of an issue in hands partly friendly to each disputant, for a rough and ready stab at justice, or, as they say in the country, "to leave it out" rather than to "go to law over it."

However advantageous this may be in some of the disputes of ordinary life, nearly every one is now agreed that determination of controversies between nations should be judicial and not diplomatic; that the arbitrators should not be negotiators and that the axe should fall where the blind goddess swings it and be allowed to cut clean through.

It is common statement that many, if not a majority of international arbitrations have resulted merely in compromise and not a determination. However that may have been before the present century. I do not propose to inquire, but that it has not been true of the decisions of the permanent court at The Hague. I venture to assert. I do not mean that compromise has not entered in any degree into any of its determinations, but I do assert that the underlying intention of the judges as shown by their declarations and evidence by their awards, has based those awards upon law as they saw it. This has been repeatedly the declared purpose. Article 37 of The Hague convention declares:

"International arbitration has for its object the settlement of disputes between states by judges of their own choice and on the basis of respect for law."

It is in "questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation or application of international conventions" that arbitration is declared to be "the most effective, as well as the most equitable means of settling disputes."

The opening of nearly, if not all, the arbitrations have been signalized by such declarations as that of Dr. Lammash at the opening of the fisheries arbitration.

"May we, with the help of Him who made his peace to all who are of goodwill, succeed in promoting the progress of mankind, through justice, to peace, per justitiam ad pacem."

It must of course be remembered that

PIGRAMS FROM PROF. LORD'S SPEECH ON PEACE TREATIES

Something greater even than peace lies behind arbitration, and that is justice.

Justice is the supreme end of judicial settlements, for it is the one secure foundation of human life, individual and public.

On this divine foundation the kingdoms of the world rest, for in comparison with justice all other questions, as of "honor, territory and vital interests," sink into insignificance.

If war secured justice it would still be a curse from the evils that are inseparably connected with it. But no one looks upon its results as the expression of justice.

The United States has spent in 30 years 71 per cent of its income for military purposes.

All this is done under the belief that peace is preserved by the very things which undermine and destroy it.

A large standing army and a large navy are a permanent menace to the peace of the people to which they belong.

The one irresistible thing in the world, mightier than fleets and armies, is an idea wrought into an ideal and lodged in the hearts of men.

Nations, like individuals, are affected by public opinion, but not to an equal degree.

Dishonor comes not from without, but from within.

No nation ever went to war really to defend its honor from outward attack.

Honor is as safe as any other subject in the care of trained and enlightened jurists.

There is no code of international law; that its principles must be sought in the often conflicting writings of publicists and the constantly conflicting declarations and adjustments of nations. It must be remembered that there has been no established and permanent judiciary and no great body of adjudged cases to form the common law of nations. It must be remembered that the judges and the nations litigant come from two great and diverse schools; from the great school of the common law and the great school of magazine of the civil law. It must further be borne in mind that to some extent the sea has not been charted and that the court must sail by the compass and observations of political exigencies and world conditions. But, bearing these things in mind, I venture again to assert that the underlying principle which has actuated the varying judges at The Hague has been devoutly and as if upon their oaths to ascertain and promulgate the law and not to resort to makeshifts of temporary expediency or to secure the consolation of litigants.

I know that this view is in conflict with the views recently expressed by a distinguished French publicist, a professor of international law and with the views of some, at least, on this side of the water. And I recognize that it may be impertinent for an ordinary practitioner with but a single incursion into the field of international law to disagree with publicists and professors.

I am not sure however that the ordinary practitioner reading these decisions as he reads the great body of decisions, English and American, federal and state, is in a better position to judge their relative values. These decisions must not be read with a microscope any more than other decisions must be. And we must not let our partizanship, one way or the other, influence our judgment. It is an inborn right of every free man to go out behind the court house and swear at the court when the decision is against him. Probably none of us are so modest that we have not at times thought that we could make improvements upon opinions, even those that were in our favor. But all that is a very different thing from deriving a whole system as hopelessly ineffective.

We all believe that a really permanent court consisting of judges with fixed tenure would be a vast improvement upon the permanent court at The Hague, but our advocacy of this court must not blind us to the advance which has actually been made toward judicial settlement in international affairs.

Venezuela Case

The Hague decision which has more frequently been criticized than any other is that in the Venezuela case in which the three blockading powers were given preference in the payment of their claims over the powers which had not resorted to force. It has been bitterly asserted that this placed a premium upon war; it gave advantage to the powers which earliest invoked the arbitration of warships and 16-inch guns. It has been said that a great opportunity was offered to the court to loosen and send aloft the white-winged dove of peace. It must have been a tremendous temptation to the judges sitting in that case to meet and yield to the popular sentiment with regard to it, and to place the "peace powers" on a parity, barring perhaps expenses, with the three powers which had appealed to arms. But they did not. They adjudged the case according to the law of nations as it then stood. As Professor Moore has said with reference to this case, "War is a legal mode of action," and again, "The Hague tribunal is a judicial tribunal, not a legislative body." In their award they say, as if in answer to or anticipation of criticism:

"Whereas, the tribunal in its examination of the present litigation had to be guided by the principles of international law and the maxims of justice;

"Whereas, the various protocols signed at Washington since Feb. 13, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, 1903,

the obligatory force of which is beyond all doubt, form the legal basis for the arbitrary award;

"Whereas, the tribunal considers itself absolutely incompetent to give a decision as to the character or the nature of the military operations undertaken by Germany, Great Britain and Italy against Venezuela;

"Whereas, also the tribunal of arbitration was not called upon to decide

of Great Britain was that the use of the words "inhabitants of the United States" in the treaty confined the exercise of the liberties conferred thereby to those inhabitants, and limited the burden placed upon the treaty waters to such as resulted from fishing by those inhabitants and none others.

The decision follows exactly the decision in the Duchess of Norfolk's case in the Year Books, and the case of Wickham & Hawker, 7 Meeson and Wellsby, and holds that the right granted to the United States is an economic right, and therefore its exercise "includes the right to employ servants." In short, the decision is that Great Britain fully understood in granting the privilege that it was authorizing the prosecution of an industry, and that the industry may be prosecuted in the ordinary way by the employment of servants.

Questions three and four related to the requirements of entry or report at customs houses and the payment of light, harbor or other dues as a prerequisite or incident to the exercise of the treaty rights. The decision followed ordinary rules of interpretation, and held that the treaty gave absolute rights of fishing in the treaty waters, and that so long as these were exercised by fishing vessels which did not seek to engage in trade, it was not competent for Great Britain to impose exactions only appropriate to trading vessels, and that the exercise of the treaty rights could not be subjected to any conditions. The recommendation that American fishing vessels should report their presence on the coast whenever "there are reasonably convenient opportunity afforded to do so in person or by telegraph," can hardly be regarded as a compromise.

Question five, to which the French writer refers, is the historic question of bays. Tomes have been written about it. The great secretaries of state and ministers of foreign affairs through two generations exercised themselves in its elucidation. No question, unless perhaps that concerning the common law right of authors in their works, in which writers of many books were themselves concerned, has been more prolific in discussion.

Miss Lilian Braithwaite had also to contend with Lady Windermere, a tiresome prig of a young woman, who does not in the least deserve the misguided anxiety of her husband. Miss Braithwaite succeeded in doing all that was possible with the lady.

Norman Trevor, a good actor, was not very well cast for the role of Lord Darlington, and the rest of the characters were indifferently and ineffectively played.

We are concerned only with the award. The United States renounced "forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America" not included in the treaty waters.

Great Britain claimed that "a bay was a bay," and that when we agreed not to fish on a bay or within three marine miles of a bay, we meant to stay outside of the bay.

Contention of United States

The United States contended that a bay was an indentation of the coast not more than three miles wide at the mouth.

Without entering into the merits of the controversy, or the correctness of the award, because

"Nae man can tether time or tide

The hour approaches Tam maun ride,"

the decision was that the negotiators of the treaty used the word "bays" in its ordinary sense and that they intended those bodies of water which were known and charted as bays in 1818. They went further, however, and recognized the fact that this gave no definite line "from where must be measured the three marine miles" referred to in the treaty, and that was the precise question which was asked them. Charts and geographies are delightfully indefinite as to the mouths of bays, or in fixing where the bay stops and the high seas begin. The tribunal held that there was no rule of international law in 1818 which settled the question, and accordingly the tribunal said that it "cannot overlook that this answer, although correct in principle and the only one possible in view of the want of a sufficient basis for a more concrete answer, is not entirely satisfactory as to its practical applicability, and that it leaves room for doubts and differences in practice." The tribunal therefore concluded it to be its duty to make a recommendation, as indeed it was required to do by article four of the convention, and it recommended that the ten-mile rule be adopted by the powers by agreement except as to certain specified bays concerning which definite points of limitation were prescribed.

Dr. Drago filed a dissenting opinion upon this question, in which in substance he contended that the ten-mile rule should have been adopted as the definite award instead of a recommendation.

This dissenting opinion is very well worth reading. It was written by a man trained in the civil law, speaking English with much difficulty, but writing it brilliantly and with exactness. I may be going too far, but it seems to me I am justified in saying that it was the best, or one of the best presentations of the issues involved in question five that has been made during the years of discussion. Not accepting the view of the majority of the court that there was no international rule in 1818, and not accepting the American contention of the limitation to six miles, Dr. Drago makes a most persuasive argument under the doctrines of the common law for the ten-mile rule.

We are not, however, concerned with whether Dr. Drago or the majority were right in the law. Both discussed question five as a mere question of law and determined it according to their convictions.

Questions six and seven may be readily disposed of. The former was well nigh a question of the grammatical construction of the treaty. If the contention of

the majority of the court that there was

no international rule in 1818, and not ac-

cepting the American contention of the

limitation to six miles, Dr. Drago makes a most persuasive argument under the doctrines of the common law for the ten-mile rule.

We are not, however, concerned with

whether Dr. Drago or the majority were

right in the law. Both discussed question

five as a mere question of law and de-

termined it according to their convic-

tions.

Questions six and seven may be readily

disposed of. The former was well nigh

a question of the grammatical construc-

tion of the treaty. If the contention of

the majority of the court that there was

no international rule in 1818, and not ac-

cepting the American contention of the

limitation to six miles, Dr. Drago makes

a most persuasive argument under the

doctrines of the common law for the

ten-mile rule.

We are not, however, concerned with

whether Dr. Drago or the majority were

right in the law. Both discussed question

five as a mere question of law and de-

termined it according to their convic-

tions.

Questions six and seven may be readily

disposed of. The former was well nigh

a question of the grammatical construc-

tion of the treaty. If the contention of

the majority of the court that there was

no international rule in 1818, and not ac-

cepting the American contention of the

limitation to six miles, Dr. Drago makes

a most persuasive argument under the

doctrines of the common law for the

ten-mile rule.

We are not, however, concerned with

whether Dr. Drago or the majority were

right in the law. Both discussed question

five as a mere question of law and de-

termined it according to their convic-

tions.

Questions six and seven may be readily

disposed of. The former was well nigh

a question of the grammatical construc-

tion of the treaty. If the contention of

the majority of the court that there was

no international rule in 1818, and not ac-

cepting the American contention of the

limitation to

Senate Is Urged to Ratify Treaties

(Continued from page four)

Sir Robert Bond of Newfoundland had been adopted it would have been a death blow to a very considerable part of the American fisheries. The privilege granted to American fishermen was upon the southern and western coast of Newfoundland and upon the "shores" of the Magdalen islands, but was upon the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of Labrador. Sir Robert Bond contented on this phraseology that no right was given to fish in the bays, harbors and creeks of Newfoundland or the Magdalen islands. Dr. Lammash early raised the question whether the word "coast" in the singular number might not well be considered to be inclusive of bays, harbors and creeks, with the intervening strips of coasts, and so that no difference in fishing liberties was intended. There was further the practical interpretation by the parties themselves which had been given by 90

years' use of the Newfoundland bays and certain rather grotesque absurdities which would result from this contention.

The answer to question seven turned very largely on the interpretation of the question itself, which again favored the contentions of the United States.

So much for the fisheries case. In the first place, the decision, except upon a single point, was unanimous. Not only were the foreign members of the court of one mind, but our own Judge Gray and the chief justice of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, agreed upon the intricate questions involved in this determination and set anew an example of nonpartisan consideration of great and far-reaching international questions.

One thing further, I think, should be said concerning it. Great Britain entered into this arbitration with full knowledge that its power and that of its colonies to pass laws binding upon Ameri-

cans in waters confessedly within its jurisdiction was called in question. It knew that its sovereignty was called in question, and the question of a nation's sovereignty is a question of its vital interests and of its honor. It discussed this question before a tribunal, four of whom were non-nationals and one of whom was an American. It was prepared to abide by the result. No such step toward international arbitration without limit and without exception has ever been made.

Lord John Russell in 1866 said that the question of the escape from British waters of the Alabama and another vessel involved the honor of Great Britain, of which her majesty's government must be the sole judge.

Five years later that question was submitted to arbitration. How much greater is this advance! Not the escape from waters within jurisdiction of privateers,

but the very right to legislate within jurisdictional waters was put in issue.

It is a fine and natural sequel that President Taft should have proposed to Great Britain a treaty by which the United States and Great Britain should agree to submit all questions capable of judicial solution to arbitration, without the exception of vital interests or national honor. It is true that the world does march and the speed of the movement is as the speed of modern transportation to the speed of the stage coach and the lumber wagon.

Mr. Webster said years ago:

"While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and for our children."

What high, exciting, gratifying prospects we have spread out before us, for us and for our children in the union, not merely of states but in the union of the world.

OPERA CONDUCTOR RETURNS TO BOSTON WITH NEW SOPRANO

Arnaldo Conti, the Italian conductor of the Boston opera company, arrived on the Franconia today. With Mr. Conti arrived a new soprano who will sing in the light voiced repertory of the company, Miss Evelyn Scottney. Mr. Conti, when asked as to the Italian novelties of the opera season said that "Germany," the opera of Franchetti in which Mr. Caruso and Miss Destinn have acted the hero and heroine in New York presentations, would surely find favor with the Boston public. "Germany" is the notable addition to the Italian tragic repertory and is said by many who profess to know the ins and outs of Milan opera negotiations to go by way of boot with every Puccini bargain.

Mr. Conti is pleased to think that he has a new comedy piece to add to the list of Italian attractions, and a modern work at that. Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne," he assured his interviewers, is to give a new color to Bostonians' view of the Italian musical temperament. A great success, he thinks, awaits this piece, which represents a turn in the tide of Latin lyric feeling back to high comedy.

MUSIC NOTES

CONSERVATORY TEACHER SINGS

Ramon Blanchard sang before the students of the New England Conservatory of Music and their friends at Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, thereby discharging a responsibility which falls to the lot of all the faculty in the routine of the year. Mr. Blanchard, newly taking up the career of musical pedagogue, made his first appearance before the critical, though loyal, listeners whom the conservatory concerts call out. Strictly speaking he did not appear in the character appropriate to the position he holds in the renowned music school, for he is on the faculty as regisseur of the opera department and not as a singing master. But there was no convenient way for bringing him before his academic public except as a baritone singer so the new teacher of stage management was presented in a song recital.

Mr. Blanchard is apparently out of his element on the concert platform. He misses the trappings of the regisseur. The electionist's gift for dressing up an empty stage with imaginary characters and scenery is not his, and certainly for all the purposes for which he is called to the conservatory staff, it need not be.

Mr. Blanchard sang with the appealing toné and manner that have characterized him in his roles at the Boston opera house. Baritones are chiefly employed in opera to dissuade the soprano from her interest in the tenor, therefore they have a deprecating sentiment, for the most part, to express. Mr. Blanchard acquitted himself excellently Wednesday evening in a series of baritone plaints in Italian and French as follows: Leoncavallo, prologue to "Pagliacci"; Tosti, "Aprile"; Rotoli, "Fio che la langue"; Tosti, "Ninon"; Massenet, "Elegie"; Hause, "J'ai pleure en reve." He ventured in English: Tosti, "Goodbye"; Chadwick, "O let night speak of me," and he performed in the infrequently heard language of his own Spain: Alvarez, "Mi Patria"; Aguirre, "Los ojos verdes."

TECH WIRELESS NEARLY READY

Rapid progress is being made in equipping the wireless station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

One of the highest private aerials in Boston has been completed. It is attached to a 30-foot pole on the top of the Pierce building, Trinity place and easily overtops all the neighboring structures. The antennae consist of four parallel threads of braided copper wire, 200 feet long, running from the top of this pole to the coping of the building.

Directors were elected by the Wireless Society Wednesday as follows: Edward M. Mason of Winchester, Harold T. Bent of Boston, Howard G. Borden of Fall River, and Starr W. Stanyon of West Medford.

POWER COMPANY ACQUIRED
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—The Southern Sierras Power Company has purchased the Lytle Creek Power Company of this city for \$160,000.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW OPENS WITH BIG DISPLAY

"Finest flower show of the season" was the verdict of several persons at the opening of the annual chrysanthemum exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at noon today in Horticultural hall. This is a pay exhibition. It will be open today, Friday, Saturday and Sunday until 10 p.m.

Thomas E. Proctor of Topsfield shows six symmetrical chrysanthemum plants of immense size, with blooms on stems all of the same length, making the finest group of plants of this species ever in the hall, in the opinion of an official of the society.

Other exhibitors show blooms cut and in pots in great variety. Edward McMillan has an elaborate display of palms and other foliage plants, orchids, roses and other florist's specialties. William Whitman of Brookline and W. W. Edger of Waverley each has exhibits backed by palms.

Three orchid displays are made by Paul DeKave, Fall River; Wheeler & Co., Waban, and J. T. Butterworth, South Framingham. Marguerites, cosmos, roses, flowering shrubs and cyclamen are among the other flowers shown. William Sims of Cliftondale had hundreds of

panes in many novel colorings displayed in a new way. Each blossom is set in a little vial of water into a board covered with white paper.

The exhibition takes up all three exhibition halls. The great hall is handsome and colorful, and unusual pains have been taken in preparing the displays. W. T. Walk of Salem has a pyramid of begonias comprised of 50 handsome plants.

In the smallest hall is an exhibit of fruits. Snowmen Brothers of Wilmington show apples from a 94-year old scion of the original Baldwin apple tree. Other exhibitors of apples, pears, quinces and grapes are E. D. Wilder, Dorchester; William Whitman, Brookline; F. W. Dahl, Roxbury; W. G. Kendall, Atlantic; Charles W. Libby, Medford; E. E. Cole, Boston; C. M. Parker, Brookfield; G. W. Fletcher, Belmont.

All the apples in the show were carefully polished by the growers, who take great pride in every individual example of their product.

Many of the chrysanthemums have stems five or six feet long. They come in great boxes, each bloom tenderly wrapped in tissue paper to keep it in prime condition.

LARGE BAY STATE PARTY TO LEAVE FOR VALLEY FORGE

ASKS LUNCHEON CLUB TO STAND BY THE GOVERNOR

Governor Foss and a delegation representing the state will leave the South station at 6 o'clock this evening to attend the dedication of the military monuments which Massachusetts has erected at Petersburg, Va., and Valley Forge. The monument at Petersburg will be dedicated Monday, Nov. 13 and that at Valley Forge will take place Saturday, Nov. 18. The party will be entertained by the confederate veterans.

The official delegation consists of the following: The Governor, Brigadier General Pearson and Maj. R. E. Green of his staff; Charles O. Brightman and J. Stearns Cushing of the executive council; Senator Arthur S. Adams of Essex, in place of the president of the Senate; Representative James W. Bean of Cambridge, in place of the speaker of the House; Henry D. Coolidge, clerk of the Senate; James W. Kimball, clerk of the House; the joint committee on military affairs, consisting of Senators Denny, Hubbard and Keith; Representatives Witt, Holt, T. W. White, Penniman, Stevens, McInerney, Clark and Edison, Sergeant-at-arms Pedrick, and Doorkopers Luke K. Davis of the Senate and James Beatty of the House; the members of the two monument commissions, John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Miss Ottilia Mahone McGill and Hon. Alfred S. Roe, who will take part in the dedication at Petersburg, and Frank W. Goodwin, who will participate at Valley Forge.

There will also be in the party the following: Charles H. Baker, Mrs. Eva Chickering, Augustus P. Dickerson, Guilford P. Heath, Lewis H. Holt, Hon. Seward W. Jones, Mrs. James H. McInerney, Charles Richardson, John F. Chamberlain, C. W. H. Sanborn, John P. Fisher, William R. Mahoney, Mrs. Edward T. Raymond, Charles H. Shaw, T. Julian Silsby.

UNION LABEL CONVENTION
ATLANTA—Delegates to the union label convention of the American Federation of Labor began their annual session here today. The metal trades section will begin its session tomorrow.

APPPOINTED TO ANNAPOLIS

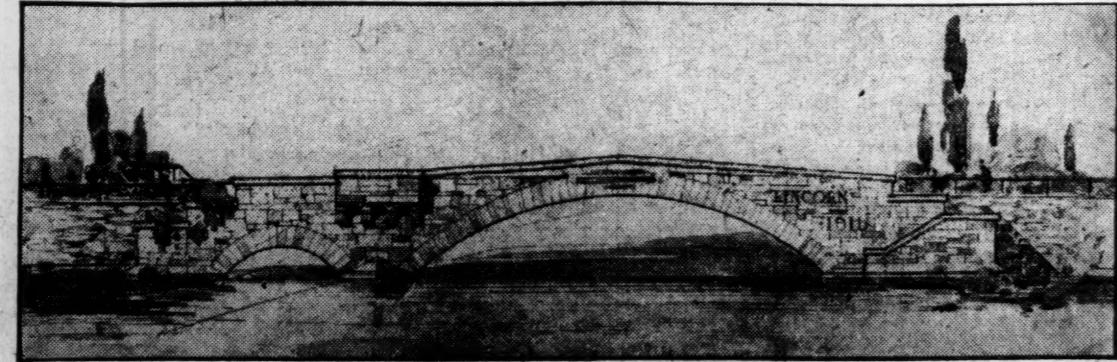
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Congressman Frederick H. Gillett has announced that he will appoint Russell Snow Hitchcock of this city as principal, Malcolm K. Dunbar, first alternate, and Herbert A. Sawin second alternate, to take the entrance examination for Annapolis next April. The appointments of the congressman are made as the result of competitive examinations.

NEW BRIDGE OVER SUDBURY RIVER OF UNIQUE TYPE

CONCORD, Mass.—Work has begun on the new bridge across the Sudbury river, presented to the towns of Lincoln and Concord by Charles Francis Adams, who claims Lincoln as his birthplace. Compared with bridges in rural districts, the structure is an innovation in construction and design.

Unusual attention has been paid to its architecture. It will set a standard for other towns to follow. The bridge has two arches, one broad one at the centre and a smaller one at one end affording ample room for river craft to pass through. At each end of the bridge is a pair of stone steps leading from the road to the water's edge.

MR. ADAMS' GIFT TO CONCORD AND LINCOLN



(Codman & Despradelles, architects)

One flight of stone steps leading from road to water's edge, shown in right of picture, is feature of span's construction

Paine's



THE ONE PIECE THAT EXACTLY FITS

How often there is a place that none of the usual pieces of furniture will fit.

Yet the room never seems quite right with this bare spot unfilled.

Time and again we have been able to point out the very thing needed in such a case.

Illustration shows a corner chair that often fits in admirably.

Mahogany, upholstered in damask, ball and claw feet. Price

\$16.50. Over twenty different designs in mahogany and oak.

PAIN FURNITURE COMPANY

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with Tuesday's election in Massachusetts, and the reelection of Governor Foss, Democrat, over Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Republican.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The vigorous fight made against Governor Foss by the Massachusetts Republicans indicated that he would be reelected, if at all, by a reduced majority. There was no difficulty in criticizing his record, excellent as it has been in many ways; and the candidate against him, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, was as good a choice as could have been made.

The suspicion that Mr. Frothingham and his associates were representatives of the machine undoubtedly alienated many who in ordinary circumstances might have voted against the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The result of the Massachusetts election cannot be fully considered without frank discussion of its national bearings. Having sought a verdict on national issues, the Republicans must now abide the decision with whatever composure they can muster. They appealed to the old-time protectionist sentiment; the President himself, in his Beyer speech, plainly asked Massachusetts to elect the Republican ticket on the ground that Democratic tariff revision would imperil Massachusetts' industries. The answer is disconcerting. It means, Mr. President, that Massachusetts can no longer be moved by such an appeal. Revision of the tariff was coming; and now it is coming more surely than before this election was held. Massachusetts holds the President in high esteem and his administration has gained by far more approval here than in some other sections of the country. But the special appeal to national issues was a mistake; the argument that Democratic revision meant industrial ruin was a blunder.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The voters of Massachusetts have decided that they want another year of Foss, but the Republican party may derive some comfort from the election of Robert Luce as Lieutenant-Governor. Various causes may have contributed to the Foss victory, a victory which in our judgment is exceedingly unfortunate, but what are opinions worth as against the solemn verdict of the people? We believe, however, that before another year is over these same people will have discovered their mistake. They all but discovered it this time, reducing Mr. Foss' plurality of 35,000 a year ago to one of about 7000. . . . He sends a message to the nation that Massachusetts does not care to foster its industrial supremacy and that the Democrats in Congress may go as far as they like in revising the tariff to the detriment of New England. He makes by his triumph a bid for the Democratic nomination for vice-president.

JUDGE FULLER PASSES AWAY
TAUNTON, Mass.—William E. Fuller, for 28 years judge of probate in this district, has passed away. He attended Dartmouth and Harvard universities. In 1869 he became register of probate, succeeding Register Cushman of New Bedford and in 1884 was appointed judge of probate by Gov. Benjamin F. Butler. He leaves a widow and two children, William E. Fuller, Jr., of Fall River and Miss Mary Fuller of this city.

GORMAN'S DEFEAT ASSURED
BALTIMORE—With complete uniformity returns from Baltimore, and practically all parts of the state heard from, the election of Phillips Lee Goldborough, Republican candidate for Governor, over Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, has been established. Goldborough's plurality, it is estimated, will be between 2500 and 3000. Both houses of the Legislature will be Democratic.

VERMONT DAUGHTERS TO MEET
Reports of the Massachusetts and Vermont State Federation meetings will be read at the regular meeting of the Daughters of Vermont to be held at the Hotel Vendome in the afternoon of Nov. 18. A short program by members of the club will follow.

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
ARABIC DEC. 5, 9 A. M.
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Canopus, Nov. 11, 2:30 P.M. Romanic, Nov. 25

LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service, \$10.
Rate to Liverpool, \$50.

BOHEMIAN, Nov. 18, 8 A. M. Wharf, Nov. 25

OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agents, \$5 and 85 State St., Boston

FIVE ANNOUNCE CANDIDACY FOR CHELSEA MAYOR

Alton E. Briggs announces his candidacy for the mayoralty in Chelsea. He is a member of the board of control that governs that city and was formerly principal of the Chelsea high school.

Mr. Briggs invites investigation of his record, promises to regard all public questions with a broad and open mind and asks that partisan politics be thrown aside in the approaching campaign. He says he leaves it to the people of Chelsea to decide whether he is the man that the city needs to give a sound administration on strictly business principles.

Massachusetts again Democratic on the issues of 1912. Kentucky out of the Republican column after a contest on national lines. Boss Cox swamped in Cincinnati—in spite of the President's letter of recommendation for him or because of it? A Socialist victory in the important city of Schenectady. A Democrat elected in a Republican Congress district of Iowa. No marked Republican success anywhere that the defense rested on the national policies of regular leaders of the party in power.

NEW YORK PRESS—Mr. Taft's beautifully cheerful resignation to the prospect of defeat next year should bear him blithely through the ordeal of reading the signs everywhere on the national map.

Massachusetts again Democratic on the issues of 1912. Kentucky out of the Republican column after a contest on national lines. Boss Cox swamped in Cincinnati—in spite of the President's letter of recommendation for him or because of it? A Socialist victory in the important city of Schenectady. A Democrat elected in a Republican Congress district of Iowa. No marked Republican success anywhere that the defense rested on the national policies of regular leaders of the party in power.

Former Mayor Edward E. Willard, James H. Malone, George H. Dunham and Fletcher Osgood have also stated their intention of being candidates.

TRAVEL

Italy and Egypt
SPECIAL TRIP by the super transatlantic liner KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA
the largest and most luxurious steamer of the Hamburg-American service. Equipped with Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Palm Garden, Grand Dining Room, Bath, Bathtub, Elevators. Will leave New York FEBRUARY 14, 1912.

To or from Port Said, \$165 and up. To or from all other ports, \$125 and up. Also Cruises to the Orient, South America, Around the World, etc. See for illustrated booklet.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

LONDON, PARIS BREMEN

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SERGE TRIMMED WITH BRAID

All the season's materials suitable for the model

ALTHOUGH the season is exceptionally prolific of suiting materials, serge is a pronounced favorite. In this case it is trimmed with velvet and with braid applied in a simple yet effective manner. The suit is one of the thoroughly useful sort. It is dressy enough for afternoon wear, it is simple enough for shopping and such uses.

The coat can be made in finger length as illustrated or in wrist length.

The skirt is four-gored, with separate panels, and can be cut either to the high or natural waist line.

All the season's materials are appropriate for such a model. It can be made of velvet and become exceedingly handsome; it can be made of cheviot or Scotch suiting and become even more practical than this one, and it can be trimmed with braid or with contrasting material. Collar and revers of broadcloth or ratine on serge are extremely fashionable.

This same suit would give quite a different effect if the color of the material were dark blue, the collar and revers of colored broadcloth or ratine and the skirt left quite plain. A feature of the skirt is found in the inverted plait at front and back beneath the loose panels, for these plait allow freedom in walking, while the straight, narrow silhouette is preserved.

For the medium size the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27, 2¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ½ yard of velvet for the collar; for the skirt will be needed 5¾ yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, if material has figure on nap, but if there is no up and down 4 yards 44 or 52 will suffice; the width at the lower edge is 2½ yards when inverted plait are laid.

A pattern of the coat (7176), sizes 34 to 44 bust, or of the skirt (7138), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Mania agency, or will be sent by mail. Address: 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NORMANDY NEEDLE

A special needle, called a Normandy needle, is necessary for one of the new kinds of hand work—punch, it is called—used on table linen or gowns, says the Indianapolis News. The needle, being large, pushes the thread to one side, much the same as in Bermuda tatting. The pattern, in this way, is worked out in a series of holes. The Greeks have long done work of this sort on hand-woven linen, which is most beautiful. Punch embroidery is effective, too, on marquisette, chiffon or voile.

ONE-PIECE DRESSES A FEATURE

Serge and velvet mostly chosen in Paris

THE serge and velvet one-piece dresses are the important feature in the realm of fashion, writes a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. By this time the Parisienne has chosen her fall suit and hat, and now she is turning her attention to the indoor frock. Velvet is paramount. It is used in many shades and in black. Many of these lovely velvet frocks are trimmed with plaitings and quillings of silk in the same shade.

A charming velvet gown was ornamented with heavy corded silk. A long shoulder line was a feature. On this frock was an odd cape collar of lace, bordered with a two-inch band of black velvet. Buttons are featured on these velvet gowns. They extend from the collar to the hem.

The contrasting underskirt is another note. It can be of striped velours or of a different shade of heavy silk.

Separate wraps for the traveler are being exploited by Bochhoff-David. They are in dark colors, with collars and cuffs of bright rattle.

A gown for evening was the center of all eyes at the Ney salons the other day. It was of white mousseline de soie over apricot-yellow satin. Crystal beads trimmed the fiche of lace, and a bunch of yellow flowers held the girdle at the side.

Every dress boasts of a bunch of silk, mousseline or worsted blossoms somewhere.

A pale-blue chiffon frock exploited by Paquin shows a bolero of woollen lace. The flowers of white wool were worked out in blue silk French knots, giving a new touch to the woollen embroidery so popular.

Fringe is everywhere. It edges the hats, wraps, scarfs, sashes, dresses, flicus and handbags, and it bids fair to dominate the decorative field.

Many black velvet hats are trimmed with white. Ermine in narrow bands is used to edge large hats.

There is a decided reversion to the large hat. In the beginning the makers launched small hats with high crowns on the fashionable wave. Every one had one, whether it was a small untrimmed velours or an elaborate type. Now the large hat is having its day.

A smart street dress of rough gray cloth was trimmed in black velvet and bright green buttons. The new long sleeves were there. Dreecoll, by the way, is very emphatic in his exploitation of the long sleeve.

Velvet and charmeuse are strong in combinations. The latter trims the velvet dress.

Black and white are still good.



VELVET ROSES

Quite a number of imported hats are showing trimmings of flowers, says the Dry Goods Economist. Not only are the regular artificial flowers used, but the newest variety employed are those made of velvet by the milliner. Many French hats have been noted with trimmings of massed roses of various colors of velvet. The small velvet or satin roses in roccoco effect with metallic gauze and foliage are also used to quite an extent, particularly on the smaller models. Regular artificial flowers are noted in good numbers, roses, begonias, in white and cerise, and pond lilies being the favorites.

TRIED RECIPES

APRICOT PIE WITH MERINGUE

OAK some dried apricots over night in cold water. Cook in the water in which they were soaked, press through a colander and sweeten well. Bake a rich pie crust, cover at once with sifted apricot and cover this with a meringue made from the whites of two eggs beaten till dry with two rounded tablespoons of sugar. Bake until brown.

POTATOES EN CASSEROLE

Six or eight potatoes, two small onions, one tablespoon finely chopped parsley, one heaping teaspoon butter, half a teaspoon salt, a little white pepper, half a cupful of milk, half cupful water, three heaping tablespoons grated cheese. Pare the potatoes thinly, chop onions and parsley; mix salt and pepper together. Cut potatoes in slices and put layer in dish, sprinkle in a little seasoning, then onion and parsley. Begin again with the potatoes and alternate. When all are used pour in the water. Cover closely and cook gently for 20 minutes, then pour in the milk and allow it to cook for another 15 minutes. Then cover with the grated cheese and bake until brown.

PUMPKIN PANCAKES

Boil and mash pumpkin and to each cupful allow one beaten egg, one cup milk and enough prepared flour to make a batter as for ordinary pancakes. Season with salt and pepper and fry like griddle cakes. If prepared flour is not at hand, use a level teaspoon of baking powder for every cup of flour used.

AN EASY DESSERT

One cup of confectioner's sugar, whites of two eggs beaten until you can turn bowl upside down without spilling contents, one cup chopped walnut meats. Spread thickly on butter thins or small crackers and brown in oven. Serve with fresh or stewed fruit.—Los Angeles Tribune.

MARMALADE TARTS

Bolt puff or rich paste three quarters of an inch thick and cut in rounds. Now take a smaller cutter and cut out the centers of half of the larger rounds. Brush the larger ones near the edge with cold water and lay the rings on, pressing lightly. Bake in a quick oven and when cold fill with any kind of marmalade.—Chicago Call.

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

Two cups sifted flour, one cup butter, one half cup of sugar. Sift flour on to baking board; add sugar, and lastly butter. Work butter gradually into the sugar and flour until it is a stiff mass, then divide into two parts and shape into round cakes, about the size of a tea plate; pinch the edges and prick all over with a fork; bake in a moderate oven until it is a golden brown.—San Francisco Call.

OLD FAVORITES

In line with the revival of quaint old styles this year have come along some old-time favorites in fabrics. One of these, which enjoyed some vogue as an alternate with velvet last winter is corduroy.

Another reminder of old days is the wool challis, which is being featured in several of the leading shops. This is quite sheer, but all wool, and it comes in both new designs and the old-fashioned, quaint little figured patterns. The newer styles, of course, include the delicate borderings and Persians. Stripes, narrow in the body of the goods, branching into wide ones toward the edge and finally cut off with a plain border, form one novel design. Polka dotted borders are also prominent.—Indianapolis News.

HIGHER BOOTS

Buttoned boots for walking are higher this year than they ever were before, says the Hartard Courant, and they will probably be known by their button length, as are the long, short and medium gloves. These extra high shoes go more than half way up to the knee.

The larger the better. This seems to be the rule for fashionable frills of either lace or linen.

One-sided effects predominate. A central strip of lace, tucked material or embroidery is flanked on one side by an immense frill. Beading, eyelet embroidery, lace heavy and fine, may be used at the line of junction, and ball fringe has made its appearance on some novelties.

Plaitings of net are edged with lace motifs in heavy oriental weaves or fine Valenciennes. Sometimes a plaited frill will be edged with two or three other frills of plaited lace. The possibilities of variety are unlimited.

Jabots or plisses are extremely wide and long. In the majority of cases they extend to the waist line and over as far as the shoulder. The shape is generally broader at the top than at the bottom.

WASHED CORDUROY

Corduroy may not be the easiest thing in the world to wash because it is so heavy, but it certainly emerges from its bath fresh and new-looking to a degree most unexpected by those to whom the process is a new and untried one.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

SALT WATER BEST

Try cleaning wicker ware with strong salt water. Scrub well and dry as soon as possible in the open air and sunshine says Suburban Life. Soapy water turns wicker work yellow, and often makes it squeaky. After it is well dried, a coat of varnish will further improve it.

HONEY HELPS MAKE GOOD FOOD

Delicious things of which it is an ingredient

HONEY is a real food and need not be grudged as a luxury to be given as sparingly as possible. We now use honey for various kinds of choice gingerbread, and in making certain kinds of candy. It is both wholesome and delicious spread on bread and crackers. The following are a few of the good things that can be made with honey as an ingredient:

Honey Sponge Cake—Whisk five yolks of eggs, add one cup of honey, beat together, add the whites of eggs beaten to stiff froth, sift in one cupful of flour, remove the whisk, mix with a wooden spoon, stirring as little as possible. Flavor with lemon. Pour into a buttered and floured tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Fruit Cake—Sift two cupfuls of flour into a basin, rub one cupful of butter finely into it, add two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, add one teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, half a pound citron peels, cut finely, one pound of sultana raisins. Beat up four eggs, add two cupfuls of honey and one cupful of sweet milk. Pour among dry ingredients,

and mix well. Bake in a slow oven till ready. This cake will keep for a long time.

Honey Sandwiches—Cut bread that is a day old in thin slices. Spread one slice with butter beaten to a cream and the other with honey. Take care that the honey does not come close enough to the edge to soil the fingers. Press the slices together. Arrange daintily on a pretty platter.

Honey Candy—Put half a pound of honey in a saucier, add half a pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of cream and a dessertspoonful of cold water, then mix and stir well. Allow to stand for one hour. Put over a moderate fire and cook, stirring gently until it is stiff enough to pull. Pour into buttered tins. When cool enough to handle, pull and cut into small pieces.

Honey Tea Cake—Cream half a cupful of butter, gradually add one cupful of honey, half a cupful of sour cream, two well-beaten eggs, a few drops of lemon extract, sift in two cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Mix well and turn into a buttered and floured cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven till ready.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

and ventilation should be the best that can be found.

Train children and maids not to be rough in their dealings with plumbing. Much is said of clogged drains; little of jerked handles and wrenches faucets, not to speak of the ill treatment of firebrick and waterbacks in the range and warping of stoves and furnace from heaping the coal too high.

It is not enough for a housekeeper to tell her maids to be careful, if she cannot direct them in that care. Instruction keeps down bills far better than scolding, and makes a far more peaceful household.

At the approach of cold weather it is important to have the plumbing thoroughly inspected. A bad break is more comfortably repaired in October than with the thermometer at zero.

When going into a house that has been closed all summer see that the cellar windows are opened and that all of the faucets are allowed to run for at least an hour.

If your house is to be closed for several weeks or longer in cold weather do not forget to turn off the water from the street, then burst pipes and flooded cellars will not greet your return.

If a pipe is but slightly frozen, it may often be thawed by pouring hot water on the outside. On bitter cold nights let the water run a thin stream in the faucets connected with the outside pipes; freezing will not be so probable.

EMBROIDERY OF NOVEL KINDS

One closely resembles raised ribbon work

SEVERAL new kinds of embroidery are engaging the attention of the girl who likes to make her leisure moments count for something. Whether a bureau, sofa, sofa cushion top, centerpiece, handbag, girdle or sash is to be decorated, a tunie to be embroidered or band for a skirt or an evening coat is to be made, any one of these new kinds of handiwork may be used.

Perhaps the one which goes most rapidly is the braiding which has a feather-like edging of gold or silver tinsel thread or of a vividly colored fine silk thread. These braids are applied in the same manner as soutache, upon a stamped design, but they are decidedly more ornamental and possess the additional advantage of making a neat finish for the edges of whatever article they decorate.

The heavy silk floss which, when ap-

plied, closely resembles raised ribbon work, is another attractive kind of embroidery certain to appeal to the worker who wishes rapid results from her needle. This floss is most effective when employed to imitate floral effects, and it is certain to be extensively used on the heavy linens and crashes and denims of which are made all manner of interior decorations for the bungalow or the college room, says the New York Herald.

These illuminated embroideries or beadings are worked upon a stamped design, and as the handling of these tiny beads is a bit confusing at first the unpracticed worker would best begin with a pattern that calls for not more than two or three colors or of one color with gold or silver or white. This sort of embroidery is used chiefly upon the Russian tunics of chiffon worn with lingerie frocks, and at least six yards of the banding will be needed, as in addition to the 18 or more inches required for the belt the lower edge, neck and sleeves of the little garment must be defined.

Separate girdles of satin are stunning when decorated with the illuminated embroideries, and to make one not less than five yards of medium width satin should be provided, since the figure of the average young girl is sufficiently slender for the broad sash which is drawn loosely about the waist, knotted once at the left side, and falls in two straight flat ends to the bottom of the skirt. It is these ends which carry the illuminated decoration.

—Burnett's Vanilla

with its purity and delicious flavor will satisfy you absolutely.

Crane's Linen Lawn

The Correct Writing Paper

For over a hundred years Crane's writing papers have been the first choice of all good letter-writers, and there were many good letter-writers in the old days of this country. Many a box of old letters, penned by a famous hand, were written upon Crane's writing papers.

Behind every sheet of Crane's Linen Lawn today there is an experience of one hundred years in good paper making. No wonder that the Crane writing papers are preeminent today as they have been during the entire hundred years.

Crane's Linen Lawn is a writing paper of unusual quality and unusual popularity. Besides the white it is made in many fashionable shades. If your stationer cannot supply you, write to us and we will send the name of a dealer who can.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.



Trade Mark

BELL'S SEASONING
40 Years of Success, 40 Years preferred by
Chefs, Cooks & Housekeepers for
delicate flavoring Dressings
for Poultry, Game, Meats, Fish.
Insist on BELL'S the original.



BELL'S CROQUETTES. 1 cup chopped cold roast lamb or boiled mutton. Cook 1 cup potatoes, pared and cut in 16 inch cubes, in boiling salted water till soft. Brown 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion with a tablespoon butter, stirring constantly. Add 1½ cups strained tomato. Then pour on, stirring constantly. ½ cup vinegar, ½ teaspoon Bell's Seasoning, 1 cup water, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cream. Add 1 cup melted butter. Then add 1 cup crumbled cheese. Serve. Shrub dip in crumbs, in egg, and crumbs again. Fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper.

Remember, a 10c can of Bell's Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing for 100 lbs. of meat or poultry, and the 25c can 300 lbs.

For Delicious Sausages, Flavor With Bell's Sausage Seasoning.

25c and 50c cans; 6, 12 and 25 lb. boxes; 50, 75 and 100 lb. drums.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

58

Hofburg

PROGRESSIVE WING OF DEMOCRACY STILL A FACTOR IN STATE

Not only is the Democratic Progressive party to remain in the list of political parties of the state as a result of the election, but it is to play an important part in the political affairs of Massachusetts, according to many astute politicians.

It is pointed out that about one eighth of the vote cast for Governor Foss was registered for him under the designation of "Democratic Progressive." The vote for Mr. Foss as a Democratic Progressive increased from 14,052 last year to 24,571 this year according to the last returns, with the vote of several towns not yet in, a gain of over 10,000.

Having obtained more than 3 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor the Democratic Progressive party retains its status as a political party.

Although the Socialists made a slight gain in their vote for their gubernatorial candidate, James F. Carey of Haverhill, there was much less gain than was made in other parts of the country by Socialists. The Socialist vote for Governor this year, with about 45 small towns not yet reported, is 11,688 as against 11,396 last fall. It just falls short of the 3 per cent of the total state vote required to secure a place for the party on next year's ballots without nomination papers.

The total vote of the state is about 437,500 and 3 per cent of this is 13,425, or about 2000 more than Mr. Carey's vote.

Frank N. Rand of Haverhill, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, apparently received about the same number of votes as were cast for John A. Nicholls of Boston, the gubernatorial candidate of the Prohibitionists in 1910. Mr. Nicholls received at that time 3277 votes. With the vote of a score or more small towns not yet in Mr. Rand has 3240 votes to his favor.

Compliments Mr. Walsh

Paying high tribute to Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, and forecasting that state would become Republican next year, Robert Luce, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, issued a statement Wednesday complimenting his opponent, David L. Walsh, and wishing him success in everything except politics. The statement said:

"As I held the important thing was to elect Mr. Frothingham, naturally my own pleasure is tempered by keen regret that he, too, did not win. He deserves the gratitude of his party for the courage, energy and effort he put into the fight. To cut down the plurality of Mr. Foss by 27,000 was no small achievement. It means that the tide has turned, and that next year we shall return Massachusetts to Republican control."

Mr. Walsh was paid the following tribute:

"His campaign was admirable. It was quite within the bounds of forensic warfare, was pushed with eloquence and zeal.

"He made an enviable reputation as an orator and I sincerely hope this may accrue to his personal advantage. Pleasant recollections of service with him in the Legislature combine with admiration for the ability he has shown in this campaign to wish him success in everything except politics."

Governor's Vote Increased

Later returns of the vote cast for Governor Foss and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham give the former's plurality as ranging from 8000 to 8565. In several cases different figures have been received from the same places, apparently from equally reliable sources.

The official count will not be made public for several weeks. Boston has 15 days in which to file her returns with the secretary of state. The other cities and towns of the state have 10 days. The returns as counted and tabulated by the proper officials are sent to the secretary of state in sealed envelopes and turned over by him to the executive council which prepares the official tabulation. About a week is usually taken by the council to count the vote.

There is some talk among Republican leaders of asking for a recount of the vote cast for Governor. Mr. Foss' margin being relatively so small. This point is to be considered at a meeting of the Republican state committee called for today.

The Socialist Labor vote fell far below its total for last year according to returns already in, Dennis McGoff of New Bedford, the Socialist Labor candidate, receiving this year about 1200 votes, as against 2613 for Moritz E. Rutherford of Holyoke last year.

If the Republicans decide to call for a recount on the vote for Governor it is understood that the Democratic state committee will insist on a recount of the Luce-Walsh vote. C. F. McCarthy of Marlboro, Democrat, claims the fifth Middlesex district election by 57 votes over Mayor Edward A. Walker of Waltham, Republican. Mr. Walker is confident that a recount will show that he is a winner.

William M. Robinson of Chelsea, Republican candidate for the Senate in the first Suffolk district, who was defeated at Tuesday's election by Senator Granger by 35 votes, has applied at the offices of the election commissioners for the necessary blanks for petitioning for a recount of the votes in the Boston wards in that district, wards 1 and 2.

William H. Morgan of ward 22, Republican, and Joseph Brown of ward 25, Republican, who were defeated for the House, also secured petitions for re-

counts, believing that another canvass of the wards will place them in the Republican column.

The make-up of the Senate apparently remains the same—26 Republicans and 14 Democrats. In the House later returns show that the Republicans gained 15 seats instead of 14. There were 142 Republicans, 97 Democrats and one Socialist elected, against 127 Republicans, 112 Democrats and one Socialist last year.

Governor Foss has authorized his secretary to state that there were no grounds whatever for any statement that he intended to retire from public life. The Governor said that he had made it clear a number of times that he would not run for Governor again, but he had never gone further than that in outlining his future plans.

FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT
In the armory on the night of Nov. 16, the first of a series of promenade concerts will be given by the First Corps of Cadets.

POLITICAL LEADERS BEGIN PLANNING FOR VOTE OF HYDE PARK

(Continued from page one)

in the political arena by selecting a strong Democrat of that section as one of the Fitzgerald-Lomasney slate to oppose John A. Coulthurst of West Roxbury, who will be one of the Citizens Municipal League candidates.

According to some of the mayor's friends he has been apprehensive of Mr. Coulthurst's strength and now that Hyde Park is annexed, where Mr. Coulthurst is well known, the mayor sees trouble ahead in securing the return to the city council of an administration man to

take the place of Congressman James M. Carley, who is retiring.

Hyde Park, which will be known as ward 26 of Boston, has a registration of 3045 voters, about 900 of whom represent the Democratic strength, as against 1500 representing the Republican strength, leaving about 500 or 600, which prominent leaders in Hyde Park say will swing to the Democratic side now that the town has been annexed, because of the fact that Boston is a Democratic city. It is argued by the mayor's friends that there is one Democrat in Hyde Park who, if picked and backed by the Fitzgerald-Lomasney machine, would be almost certain of election to the city council, and his election, it is believed, would mean the defeat of Mr. Coulthurst.

West Roxbury and Hyde Park, adjoining as they do, have mutual interests and Mr. Coulthurst will have a strong argument for the votes of the citizens of both these sections in the fact that West Roxbury and that locality have no representative in the city council at present.

Representative David Murley, just re-elected to the House of Representatives for the second time, is believed to be the man who could defeat Mr. Coulthurst, if placed on the Fitzgerald-Lomasney slate.

It is conceded that Mr. Coulthurst's election to the city council is the one thing least desired by Mayor Fitzgerald. It is known that the mayor blames Mr. Coulthurst for his, the mayor's, defeat at the hands of the late Mayor George A. Hibbard in 1907. Mr. Coulthurst ran as an independent candidate at that time and secured 15,000 votes which, the mayor claims, were sufficient to defeat him and there seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Fitzgerald will do his utmost to secure the defeat of Mr. Coulthurst.

The election commissioners were notified today by Clarence J. Wing, town clerk of Hyde Park, that the selectmen will meet tonight and take action relative to the turning over to the election commissioners, voter registration records, assessors' report and voting list.

The commissioners will at once take charge of election affairs in the new ward.

Within a few days they will take steps for the establishment of outside registration places within the limits of the new ward and they will determine the location of the polling places.

This year the voters in the new ward will be allowed to vote at the municipal election under the conditions of their present registration but next year the commissioners will order a general new registration such as is in vogue in Boston calling for a descriptive list of each registered voter giving his age, height and weight.

NOMINATION PAPERS TAKEN

At the election commissioners' headquarters at 100 Summer street nomination papers for the city election on Jan. 9 were given out today. The following were the first to receive them:

J. Frank O'Hare, 600 Fourth street, 100 for the City Council.

Anne Withington, 7 Warrenton street, reprepresenting the School Voters League, for school committee.

Eugene J. O'Connor, 29 Homestead street, 100 for City Council.

Thomas W. Cooke, 21 Belden street, Dorchester, 12 for City Council.

Charles O. Jones, 190 C street, 100 for City Council.

Frank A. Goodwin, 1078 Saratoga street, 100 for City Council.

Thomas J. Collins, 165 West Third street, 100 for City Council.

Walter Ballantyne, 224 Dudley street, 100 for City Council.

On the returns available the makeup of the Legislature is as follows:

Senate—12 Republicans, 11 Democrats and Progressive Republicans, one doubtful.

House—21 Republicans, 24 Democrats and Progressive Republicans, three doubtful.

Should the coalition control the Legislature, it is expected that one of the new senators will be a Democrat and the other a Progressive Republican.

The "blue ballot" proposition was passed by a large plurality, making the state constitution easily amended. This proposition was fought by the corporations.

BOYS ENTER FOR CADET VACANCIES ON BOARD RANGER

A class of boys, numbering more than 30, are taking the fall examinations for cadetships aboard the Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger this afternoon. The Ranger is tied up at North End park for the winter. The boys represent many cities and towns, and the successful candidates will replace those who were graduated from the ship last fall.

The full complement of the class is 100. If not enough boys are successful today, another examination will be held Nov. 20. The winter term begins Dec. 4, a week later than usual. Capt. Charles N. Atwater is particularly pleased with the outlook, as most of the boys have been through high school and apparently will make good cadets.

Phillips Brooks Wilde, a nephew of Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde, U.S.N., retired, chairman of the Massachusetts nautical training school commission, is among the candidates. Young Wilde desires to be an officer in the merchant marine service.

MEXICO REVOLT PLOT UNCOVERED AND ARRESTS MADE

WASHINGTON—A plot among supporters of General Reyes for the purpose of overthrowing the Madero government has been discovered in Durango, Mex., according to a report reaching the state department today. The authorities have made many arrests.

MEXICO CITY—Incomplete reports received here say that federales and rebels met Tuesday at Juchitan, Oaxaca and 200 men on both sides were killed. It was said that Jose Gomez, chief of the rebels, was captured and shot. Forces at Zapata Wednesday attacked and looted Hacienda Xochimilca in Morelos.

Until Thanksgiving We Shall Give Away With Sales of \$5.00 or over

Watches and Rugby Footballs in our Children's Department



This is your Store Mother, Best Known for Better Values as The Boys' Shop of Boston The Continental

\$5.00 Boys' Convertible Collar Overcoats Reefers, Russian and Polo Overcoats

Others in all the new models. Raglan shoulders, Patch pockets and Belted back. Prices 650, 850, 10.00 up to 18.00

Extra Values in Boys' Knickerbocker Double Breasted and Norfolk Suits

All the new patterns and latest models Prices 5.00, 6.50, 8.00, 10.00 12.50

Russian and Sailor Suits

In Novelties for the Little Fellow

You will always find our stock complete with stylish and desirable patterns at reasonable prices. Prices 3.65 to 8.00

OUR SCHOOL BLOUSE for 45c and Knickerbockers for 59c are money savers.

The CONTINENTAL BOSTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE

651 TO 657 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER BOYLSTON ST.

DEMOCRATS WIN ALL NEW MEXICO PLACES, IT SEEMS

SANTA FE, N. M.—Republican leaders in New Mexico, conceded today that the entire Democratic state ticket, headed by W. C. McDonald for Governor, had been elected by pluralities ranging from 2000 upward.

The Democrats also elected W. B. Ferguson and Paz Val Verde to Congress. By combining with the Progressives they will be able to control the Legislature, which will enable them to elect two United States senators. The result hinges, however, on four doubtful seats.

Reports that Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, would also retire were denied by Lord Lansdowne, Wednesday night.

Mr. Balfour will remain in the House of Commons, although he might be elevated to the peerage if he desired. While he, as former premier, was recognized as the leader of the whole party, the leadership will now be divided, his successor sharing it with Lord Lansdowne.

That successor doubtless may be Walter Hume Long, who represents the Strand.

A caucus has been called for Monday for the purpose of choosing a new leader. Mr. Long commands the confidence of the older and younger elements of the party.

Advanced tariff reformers favor Austen Chamberlain and Sir Edward Henry Carson, Dublin University, and F. E. Smith, Walton division of Liverpool, are said to be ambitious.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Following the announcement of his resignation as leader of the Conservative or Unionist party, Arthur J. Balfour was received in audience by the King on Wednesday afternoon and informed his majesty of his resignation.

Reports that Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, would also retire were denied by Lord Lansdowne, Wednesday night.

Mr. Balfour will remain in the House of Commons, although he might be elevated to the peerage if he desired. While he, as former premier, was recognized as the leader of the whole party, the leadership will now be divided, his successor sharing it with Lord Lansdowne.

That successor doubtless may be Walter Hume Long, who represents the Strand.

A caucus has been called for Monday for the purpose of choosing a new leader. Mr. Long commands the confidence of the older and younger elements of the party.

Advanced tariff reformers favor Austen Chamberlain and Sir Edward Henry Carson, Dublin University, and F. E. Smith, Walton division of Liverpool, are said to be ambitious.

(By the United Press)

PEKING—The Dowager Empress is said to have fled with the child ruler.

PEKING—Preparations for a siege are being made here and small numbers of picked men are reinforcing the palace guard. Sir John Jordan, British minister, has warned Prince Ching that a repetition of the Boxer trouble in the capital would be severely punished.

The Provincial Assembly, in extraordinary session, declared the secession of Chihli province and demanded that the viceroy shall abrogate his powers. He is powerless to refuse.

A detachment of imperial troops is proceeding to the Ming tombs to prevent their desecration, which has already begun.

(By the United Press)

PARIS—English, French and American banking representatives interested in the Chinese currency reform loan have decided to await developments before floating the loan.

TIENTSIN IS TAKEN AND REBEL ARMY IS ON WAY TO CAPITAL

(Continued from page one)

Hung, the Chinese rebel commander, is reported marching on Peking today from Wuchang at the head of his forces.

The taking over of Foochow by the rebels was followed by the destruction of the entire Manchu district and fires are burning in the native quarter.

Taking advantage of the confusion rebels captured many of the city's supply junks while the government was in a stage of transition.

The American cruiser Albany arrived here today.

Generals Chia and Tseng, leaders of the rebel forces of Changsha, have been slain because their rivalry for leadership was considered to be injurious to the revolutionary cause.

Telegraphic communication with Nanking, which was seized by the rebels Wednesday, is broken. At last accounts fighting was still in progress between the revolutionaries and the Manchu force entrenched on Purple hill, overlooking the city.

Two thirds of Hankow has been burned, causing a loss of \$50,000,000.

What the

SHOE MANUFACTURERS

think about

United Shoe Machinery Co.

Read the BOSTON NEWS BUREAU beginning Friday.

Subscribe now—one dollar per month.

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU, Exchange Place, Boston

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Suburbs

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Papers have been signed for the sale of real estate in a deal involving \$500,000 worth of property located in Boston, Cambridge and Roxbury, details of which will be ready for publication in a few days. It is encouraging to note how many large deals are being consummated, some of which have been under consideration a long time. Such evidences of faith in the future of Boston real estate has the true ring of progress and prosperity and while other sections of the country complain of various causes to depress business, there are enough real improvements in sight to keep Boston and New England real estate men hustling for several years to come.

NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH ENDS

P. Robert Greene has taken title to two four-story brick houses at 28 to 32 Clark street assessed for \$15,600, standing on 2100 square feet of land that carries \$10,600 of the tax. He also buys from the same owner a four-story brick house in the rear, fronting 19 Harris street, assessed for \$8100, \$2300 being on 1000 square feet of land. Hugh Canny made both deals. The location is near Hanover street.

Lena Levenson has sold two estates to Anthony A. Biechler, 44 to 48 Norman street, at South Margin street. One consists of a three-story brick house on 1050 square feet of land assessed for \$11,100, with \$7100 on the land. The other is at 45 South Margin street and embraces a four-story brick house with 13,700 square feet of land taxed for \$9200. The land carries \$6200.

Elizabeth M. Taylor has sold her four-story brick building and lot at 85 Chambers street, near Green street, West End, to Lizzie Weinberg. The total assessed value is \$10,300, with \$3800 on the land.

Fine papers have gone to record in the sale of the Alexander Shapiro's estate at 10 Florence street, near Harrison avenue, South End. It is a 3½-story brick residence and 1100 square feet of land. All is taxed on \$4800. The ground carrying \$2200. Harry L. Hatt was the buyer.

Celia Cohen is the new owner of a property at 16 Sawyer street, near Shawmut avenue, South End, which is a three-story brick house on 960 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$2900, \$900 being on the lot. Louis Pinansky made the deal.

DORCHESTER SALES

Herbert S. Frost, 668 Dudley street, has just sold and passed the papers on the new three-apartment house, 5 Groom street, Dorchester, for Charles L. Hutchins, trustee, to Mary Meehan and another for investment. There was \$3040 feet of land assessed for 17¢ per foot. The building, being new, is not assessed.

The Dorchester Mutual Associates have purchased from Mary E. Pierce and Helen M. Norton the estate at 1049 Adams street, at Richmond street running through to Dorchester park. It consists of a frame house and stable together with 58,242 square feet of land. Total assessed value is \$7800, of which \$5800 stands against the land.

ROXBURY LAND BOUGHT

Henry P. Naun has purchased from John L. Kelly a large tract of vacant land fronting Magazine, Farmham and Allerton streets, Roxbury, containing 67,745 square feet taxed on \$33,900 and has also bought from the same grantor 10,357 square feet of land on Massachusetts avenue and Magazine street, assessed for \$12,400.

NEW YORK—Among the sales in the real estate market reported yesterday was a large parcel in the Long Acre section. The property sold is the southwest

GRANGERS WORK FOURTH DEGREE AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Grange Parsons of Husbandry was inspected last night by Deputy W. F. Flarity of Townsend and there were several hundred visitors from the granges of Wilmington, North Reading, Lexington, Everett and other suburban cities and towns.

The fourth degree was worked for the first time on 10 candidates and a feature was the working of the third degree by the ladies' degree team of North Reading grange.

The harvest supper followed the degree work. The officers of the grange chosen for the coming season are: Master, Edwin C. Miller; overseer, Edson W. White; lecturer, E. Horace Perley; chaplain, George B. Herrick; steward, Lewis E. Carter; assistant steward, Albert E. Perley; secretary, Mrs. Edwin C. Miller; and treasurer, Alstead W. Brownell.

Wakefield grange reports a greater growth in the short time that it has been organized than in any other grange in Massachusetts and now has over 200 members. Master Miller is president of the Miller Piano Company of Wakefield and Boston and his wife, who is secretary, is chairman of the forestry committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

BUDGET TO BE DISCUSSED

To discuss the budget for 1912 the state board of education will hold a meeting tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Dr. David Snedden is attending the inaugural exercises at New York College. He is representing Leland Stanford University of California.

SHIPPING NEWS

Coming from Liverpool the Warren line steamer Sagamore, reached her berth at Hoosac dock, Charlestown, today, two feet on Broadway and 80 feet in depth. The seller is Langdon Greenwood, and the price reported for the site is between \$375,000 and \$400,000.

The name of the purchaser could not be learned yesterday.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Peter Barszler to Herculine Girard, Shawmut ave.; q.; \$1.
Elizabeth M. Taylor to Lizzie Weinberg, Cullinan st.; w.; \$1.
Daniel J. A. Hern to Louis Nichols, Northampton; w.; \$1.
Louis Plainsky to Celia Cohen, Sawyer st.; w.; \$1.
Alexander Shapira to Harry L. Hatt, Florence st.; w.; \$1.
Hugh Canny to P. Robert Grefeue, Harris and Lena Levenson to Anthony A. Biechler, Norman and South Margin sts.; q.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Hugh McKernan to Anthony McKernan, Fisher ave.; w.; \$1.
John L. Kelley to Henry P. Naun, Magazine, Farmham and Allerton sts., Mass. ave.; q.; \$1.
Squire to Samuel Carver, Georgia and Segal sts.; q.; \$1.
Marks Harris to Jacob Miskowitz, Kenmore and Kipling sts.; lots; w.; \$1.
William F. Hill, Jr., trustee, to Christina M. Kahl, Lithgow st.; w.; \$1.
Helen M. Norton to Dorchester Mutual Association, same; q.; \$1.
Charles R. Cavanagh to Mary E. Cavanagh et al., Riverlawn ave. and Neponset river; q.; \$1.
Thomas Groom est. to Thomas Meenan et ux.; Groom st.; d.; \$100.
Harry E. Pierce to Helen M. Norton, Adams, Richmond sts., Dorchester park; q.; \$1.
Helen M. Norton to Dorchester Mutual Association, same; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dorchester ave., 227-2281, ward 24; F. W. Archer, Bradford Hamilton; brick garage.
Dorchester st., 51, ward 16; William H. Hardy; wood dwelling.
Washington st., 935, ward 7; R. Whidden; alter store and dwelling.
Hill st., 141, ward 7; estate of John Gottschmidt; alter office and warehouse.
Huntington ave., 173, ward 10; Charles Gross; alter garage.
West Cedar st., 108, ward 11; C. P. Sampson; alter store and tenements.
Loretto st., 15-17, ward 23; Frank H. Prentiss; wood dwelling.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

A musicale to aid the farm home in this town conducted by the Fathers and Mothers Club is to be given next Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Bennett, 111 Coolidge street, Brookline. Several well known musicians have volunteered their services to help the movement. "The Educational Value of the Proper Supervision of Playgrounds" will be the subject for discussion at the next meeting of the club, which will be held in Perkins hall, Boston, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Emma Clark of North Woburn will read "The Piper," the prize play written by Mrs. Lionel Marks, at the next meeting of the Woman's Club Friday afternoon. The club has appointed a committee of 30 to collect money towards the \$160,000 endowment fund of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ARLINGTON

Mrs. Isabel G. Burr has been appointed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as leader of the Arlington Loyal Temperance Legion. A meeting is being held by the legion today in the chapel of the Arlington First Baptist church to reorganize.

An entertainment and supper were given last evening in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church under the auspices of the Bradshaw Missionary Association.

LYNN

The Fair Oaks Dramatic Club will give a drama in the Lynnfield Street Improvement clubhouse on Nov. 17.

MR. TAFT DEDICATES LOG CABIN MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Continued from page one)

Among the passengers sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa, for Kingston, Colon and Santa Marta, were the following tourists from Boston: J. H. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Master L. D. Baker, Miss E. Chandler, Dr. C. A. Crompton, Crompton, E. A. Crompton, H. Fuller, C. F. Miller and Col. W. C. Ruiter. Mrs. Edward P. Cashman, of Lynn; Capt. M. L. Higgins, of Wellfleet; and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lambert, of Brookline, were also passengers.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Franconia (Br.), Smith, Liverpool and Queenstown.

Str. Numidian (Br.), Hall, Glasgow and Moville.

Str. Sagamore (Br.), Fenton, Liverpool, Str. Onondaga, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Str. Seacomet, Smith, Newport News.

Str. Nantucket, Hudgings, Norfolk.

Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str. City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Sailed

Strs. British Monarch (Br.) New York;

City of Bangor, Bath; tug Mercury,

Vineyard Haven to return with bgs. Rive-

rside and Stroudsburg; schr. Edna,

Windsor, N. S.; Robert P. Murphy, Nor-

folk and Key West; San Jose (Br.)

Port Limon via Port Antonio, Ontario,

Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Herman

Winter, New York.

In addition to the President, Cardinal Gibbons, Governor Folk of Missouri, Glar-

ence M. Mackay, Oscar S. Strauss, Gov-

ernor Willson of Kentucky, Col. Henry

Waterson, Samuel Gompers and Nor-

man Hapgood are trustees of the Lin-

coln memorial.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—Arrd., str.

Michigan, Boston via Halifax, N. S.;

Devonian, Boston.

LIZARD, Nov. 7—Pssd., str. Anglican,

Boston for London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7—Arrd.

Miss Mary Mohib for Boston.

SUEZ, Nov. 7—Str. Kalomo, Bos-

ton and New York.

Arrd., str. Neufenfels, Calcutta for Bos-

ton and New York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 6—Arrd., schr.

J. Arthur Lord, Boston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs. Comal, Mobile,

Tampa and Key West; Alice, Medi-

terranean ports; Athina, Almeria; Ber-

muda; Bermudas; Overdale, Santos, Rio

Janeiro and Barbados; Irene, Medi-

terranean ports; Sildra, Manila; Dover,

Georgetown, S. C.; Almirante, Porto

Cortez, Colon and Kingston.

MISSOURI OIL CASE BEING ARGUED

(By the United Press)

LONDON TAXICAB STRIKE OVER

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON—Oral argument of the

ouster of the Standard Oil Company of

Indiana and of the Republic Oil Com-

pany of New York from the state of

Missouri was continued today in the

supreme court of the United States.

Frank Hagerman of St. Louis, in the

opening address to the court, argued that

the anti-trust laws of Missouri were un-

constitutional. Attorney-General Major

defended the laws and the action of the

courts in ousting the corporations and

fining each \$50,000.

MASON'S TO HONOR MR. TAFT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—When President Taft visits Nashville tonight James D.

Richardson, sovereign grand commandant of the Scottish Rite Masons will present

him a gold tablet representative of the

\$1,000,000 Masonic Temple now under

construction in Washington.

BUDGET TO BE DISCUSSED

To discuss the budget for 1912 the

state board of education will hold a

meeting tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Dr.

David Snedden is attending the inaugu-

ral exercises at New York College. He

is representing Leland Stanford Univer-

sity of California.

ITALIAN CRAFTS DESIGNS ON VIEW

(By the United Press)

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A JEWISH GIRL wanted who can talk the Polish language, to work in a store; no others need apply. ENDICOTT MEAT MARKET, 13 Causeway st., Boston. 14

ALL-ROUND MAN wanted for a small nickel plating plant; references required. GEO. G. LONDON MFG. CO., 40 Union st., Worcester. 19

ASSISTANT CHIEF, \$6.75. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BILL CLERK, young, experienced in plumbing supplies. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 9

BLACKSMITH wanted, carriage work and sheet metal. In New Bedford. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOY wanted; American, Protestant, living at home with parents. Apply before 10 a.m. N. C. WHITAKER & CO., 78 Temple st., Boston. 10

BOY wanted to do general work in jewelry store. \$3.50 week. HOMER'S, 45 Winster st., Boston. 11

BOY wanted, about 18 years old, for errands. JONES-BERTSCH CO., 337 Cambridge st., Boston. 14

BOY—Wanted, bright American boy about 16 years of age in office of manufacturing jeweler; must have A1 references. J. G. JOHNSTON CO., 79 Sudbury st., Boston. 10

BOY—Wanted, local boy, age 12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BOY, retail hardware. \$2. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BOY, Winchester, learn trade. \$5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BOY, Cambridge. \$7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BOYS for wholesale and retail stores. \$4.6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BOYS wanted to learn trade SHAWMUT METAL WORKS, 51 Bristol st., Boston. 10

BOYS (large). \$7.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BRASS BENCH WORKER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 9

BROOKLINE BOY, \$8.9. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BUTCHER CART MEAT CUTTER, \$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

BUTTER MAN, retail, first class. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

CARPENTER, \$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

CARPENTERS (rough work) wanted. In Cambridge. \$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CHANDLER, MAKER, JONES-BERTSCH CO., 337 Cambridge st., Boston. 14

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS wanted; JAMES COLE & CO., Melrose. Mass. 14

CONFECTORY wanted; one who experiences in machinery preferred; good position and chance for advancement for a live, up-to-date man. Apply by mail or personal interview. DEANE STONE & CO., PUMP CO., Holyoke. Mass. 14

CONCRETE WORKER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

COOPER wanted in South Boston. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COOK wanted, one who thoroughly understands the trade and has his own tools. Apply to H. L. REYNOLDS, 52 Summer st., Boston. 13

COTTON MARKETERS wanted BRETT & WESTERNHORN, Horton bldg., Attleboro. Mass. Apply by letter. 11

CONCRETE WORKER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

COOPER wanted in South Boston. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COTTON SPINNING wanted; one who experiences in machinery preferred; good position and chance for advancement for a live, up-to-date man. Apply by mail or personal interview. DEANE STONE & CO., PUMP CO., Holyoke. Mass. 14

CLOCKMAKER wanted; one who thoroughly understands the trade and has his own tools. Apply to F. C. PHILPOT, 113 Sanford, Me. 14

COPIER BOX MAKERS; girls experienced on stamping machines, steady work and pleasant surroundings. MORSE BROS. PAPER CO. 140 Franklin st., Boston. 10

PAPER HANOVER wanted in Melrose. \$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COTTMARKERS wanted BRETT & WESTERNHORN, Horton bldg., Attleboro. Mass. Apply by letter. 11

CONCRETE WORKER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 10

COOPER wanted in South Boston. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COTTON SPINNING wanted; one who experiences in machinery preferred; good position and chance for advancement for a live, up-to-date man. Apply by mail or personal interview. DEANE STONE & CO., PUMP CO., Holyoke. Mass. 14

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted at once, first class; opportunity for steady work, right party. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COTTER wanted at once for fell, velvets, leather. R. J. WOODRIDGE, street 32, Glastonbury, Conn. 11

COTTER wanted in Roxbury. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COTTER wanted on men's and boys' shoes. Apply to W. B. BLANDFORD & BECKS MAN, 270 Broad st., Lynn. Mass. 14

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq., Somerville. Mass. 9

COTTER wanted on leather and velvets. A. R. HYDE SHOE & SLIPPER CO., 109 Union sq.,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STEAM FITTER'S HELPER—Young man (22) wishes position as steamfitter's helper, in establishment where opportunity is open to learn trade. W. H. HURST, 29 Waltham st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—35, speaking and writing Spanish and having good knowledge of French, wishes position in or out-of-town office. RICHARD DICKSON, 18 Waltham st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE MAN, expert (\$35), single residence Fall River; \$1200 per annum; excellent experience and references. Mention No. 6354. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant (25), single residence Cambridge; \$45-\$55. Mention No. 6305. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STOCKMAN WISHES POSITION IN RECEIVING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; EXPERIENCED. B. ALDEN, 75 Adams st., Waltham. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STOCK ROOM CLERK OR TIMEKEEPER, age 35, good experience and references. MERRILL EMILY, 1930 E. Germantown, Philadelphia. Tel. 238-2300.

STUDENT wishes place to care for furniture and do general work for room and two meals a day; references. C. WRIGHT, 4 Huntington ave. Tufts Dental School, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDING (25), single residence Boston; \$21-\$25; good experience and references. Mention No. 6341. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

TIMEKEEPER (19); good references; \$8-\$12 week. Mention No. 6311. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

TIMEKEEPER (contracting work) (22), single residence East Boston; \$12. Mention No. 6341. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

TIMEKEEPER AND SHIPPING CLERK (25), single (middle-aged), speaks French, German, Turkish, Armenian, Russian, Greek and Bulgarian; excellent experience and references. Mention No. 6340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

TOOLMAKER (20); experience; good references; \$15-\$18. Mention No. 6354. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

TRAVELING AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT (34), married, residence Mattapan; \$1000 per annum; excellent experience and references. MERRILL EMILY, 1930 E. Germantown, Philadelphia. Tel. 238-2300.

COMPANION OR NURSE GOVERNESS; young woman desires position; good references; Canadian, Protestant. ANNIE MELLISH, Sharon, Mass.; Tel. 117-3400.

COMPANION—Educated American lady; read, sing, assist generally. Address MARGARET BENNETT, North Scituate, R. I. Tel. 125-1260.

COMPANION ATTENDANT OR HOUSEKEEPER (25), single, speaks French, German, Turkish, Armenian, Russian, Greek and Bulgarian; excellent experience and references. Mention No. 6340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COMPANION ATTENDANT, thoroughly experienced, experienced or otherwise, \$100 per annum; excellent experience; best references. MRS. O. H. FOLMAN, 407 Beaufort st., Manchester, N. H.

COMPANION ATTENDANT, thoroughly experienced, wished position with elderly person, \$100 per annum; good references. MRS. L. W. DOWDORTH, 195 Dartmouth st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COMPANION ATTENDANT, thoroughly experienced, wished position with elderly person, \$100 per annum; good references. MRS. MARY GLEASON, 105 Warren ave., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

WATCHMAN, residence Boston; \$12-\$14. Mention No. 6340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

WATCHMAN, residence Boston; \$12-\$14. Mention No. 6340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

YOUNG MAN (19), capable, fair education, would like position where he can learn a good trade no bad habits. HAROLD HANSON, Byfield, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position on railroad near Boston, where opportunity is offered for advancement. WILLIS W. HOLTE, 332 Main st., South Glanham, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE wish position on farm, or to take charge of house; can give good references. S. W. SCOTT, 637 Tremont st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATORS by the hour, day or week; good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. AGENCY, 123 Boylston st., room 10, Cambridge.

ACCOMMODATING, cooking or laundry wanted by capable girl; references. MER-CAINTL EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

AMERICAN WOMAN wishes position light duties or will take any place of trust for board and warm room; small compensation; Cambridge preferred. Address by letter to A. GALE, 16 Warland st., Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and type writer (20); \$5 week to start. Mention No. 6305. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Bridge st., Boston. Tel. Spring- field 2960.

ASSISTANT—Capable young woman desires position as dressmaker's family, where she can assist with both house work and sewing; good home desired more than high wages. MISS A. F. CREE, 188 Dartmouth st., Boston. Tel. 14.

ASSISTANT—Young lady would like position for 2 years; good references. ALICE ADDISON, 48 Samson st., Dorchester, Mass.

ATTENDANT (Swedish), experienced, wished position. ANNA JACOBSON, 284 Quincy st., Dorchester, Mass.

ATTENDANT, experienced, capable, desires position; good trade; ANNE A. GELLI, 122 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT or care of elderly couple; position wanted by thoroughly reliable references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2964-W.

ATTENDANT, inst., age 51, residence Everett, 37-12 can cook. Mention No. 6299. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT, experienced (25) wished position as attendant or companion. MISS ILA MAE CALL, 11 East Newton st., Boston. Tel. 11.

ATTENDANT, 42 single, residence Somerville, age 36; good exp. and ref. Mention No. 6317. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged woman, with record of experience, desired position; willing to assist with household duties; highest references. MRS. LINA PAGE, 1673 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, experienced, capable, desires position; good trade; ANNE A. GELLI, 122 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT or care of elderly couple; position wanted by thoroughly reliable references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2964-W.

ATTENDANT, inst., age 51, residence Everett, 37-12 can cook. Mention No. 6299. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT, experienced (25) wished position as attendant or companion. MISS ILA MAE CALL, 11 East Newton st., Boston. Tel. 11.

ATTENDANT, 42 single, residence Somerville, age 36; good exp. and ref. Mention No. 6317. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged woman, with record of experience, desired position; willing to assist with household duties; highest references. MRS. LINA PAGE, 1673 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, experienced, capable, desires position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, 61 Cottage st., Chelsea, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work; age 29, single, residence Sharon; \$8-\$10. MERRILL EMILY, 1930 E. Germantown, Philadelphia. Tel. 238-2300.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, age 36, single, residence Mattapan, \$18, excellent record. Mention No. 6274. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (22); reference; good penman; \$7 week to start. Mention No. 6322. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High school graduate would like position as bookkeeper and seamstress; would have had some experience. MISS ETHEL BURLEY, Emp. Office, Cambridge, Tel. 2964-W.

BOOKKEEPER—High

Stock Market Advances Buoyantly, Closing Near the Top

BUSINESS CIRCLES
WELL PLEASED WITH
COURT'S APPROVAL

Buoyant Stock Market Re-
flects Pleasure of Street Re-
garding Disposition of
American Tobacco Case

SECURITIES HIGHER

Evidently the approval of the American Tobacco plan of dissolution by the circuit court of appeals was very pleasing to business interests. The disposal of this very important matter means much to other corporations. The approval of court and its possible favorable influence upon business were reflected in higher prices at the opening of the New York market this morning. Stocks were buoyant and there was a good volume of business well scattered throughout the list.

The market leaders, Reading, Steel and Union Pacific made good advances during the early sales. Brooklyn Union gas and Consolidated Gas were again prominent, recording good gains. International Harvester, which was expected to be assailed next by the federal government under the Sherman anti-trust law, was among the strongest issues on the list.

Local stocks reflected the strength displayed in New York and good gains were established. American Telephone was among the strongest stocks. North Butte also was active and higher.

Twenty thousand shares of Steel common changed hands at the opening at 59% to 60% as compared with last night's closing price of 58%. It advanced above 62 before receding.

Reading opened up 1% at 148% and advanced more than a point further before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1% at 108%, and rose well above 171.

Northern Pacific opened up 1% at 119% and rose to 120% during the first half of the session.

International Harvester opened 1% higher than last night's closing price at 108 and advanced 2 points further. Brooklyn Union opened up 3% at 145% and continued to improve fractionally. Advances of a point or more were made by Car preferred, American Car Foundry and Great Northern.

Lehigh Valley opened up 1% at 171% and rose to 173. American Smelting opened up 1% at 69% and advanced more than a point further. Amalgamated Copper was up 1% at 59% and advanced a point further before receding.

On the local exchange American Telephone opened up 1% at 138% and sold up to 140. Lake Copper opened up 1% at 29% and advanced above 30. Quincy opened up a point at 59 and gained another point before midday. North Butte opened up 1% at 25% but declined nearly a point before noon. Boston Suburban preferred was up 3 points at 75.

Steel crossed 63 before the beginning of the last hour and the entire market was stronger. Reading was selling well above 153 and Union Pacific was 4 points above last night's closing price.

LONDON—Business on the stock exchange moved narrowly in the late session today and prices were mixed. The character of the Bank of England report caused a heavy tone in gilt-edged investments and home rails became sluggish again.

New York influences imparted firmness to Americans and they finished at the best figure. Canadian Pacific was inclined to recede.

Grand Trunk and foreigners held firmly but there was evidence of profit taking in mining securities.

The market for the raw staple affected rubber issues unfavorably and they appeared under some pressure.

DeBeers were 5-16 lower at 19%. The Paris bourse closed irregular.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet but generally steady. Manhattan Transit 11-16@13-16. Intercon Rubber 18%@20. Inspiration 8%@8½. Nipissing 7%@7¾. Giroux 4%@4½. Ray Central 2-3-16@24. La Rose 3 13-16@37%.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain tonight or Friday; moderate east winds increasing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight or Friday.

A disturbance central this morning near Hatteras, N. C., is producing cloudy and rainy weather along the Atlantic coast from Florida to New Jersey. The rain extends inland over the southern sections of the Mississippi river. Another disturbance central over Dakota is producing unsettled weather and light snow with temperatures slightly below zero appears this morning in the extreme Northwest.

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale
Allis-Chalmers pf..	11	11½	11	11	
Amalgamated	15½	16½	15½	15½	58½
Am Chem	51½	51½	51½	51½	
Am Beet Sugar	56%	57%	56%	56%	
Am Can	11½	12%	11½	12%	
Am Can pt..	90½	92%	92%	92%	
Am Car Findry	51%	53%	51½	53%	
Am Car Findry pf..	116½	116%	116%	116%	
Am Cotton Oil	43%	45%	43%	43%	
Am Ice	18	18½	18	18½	
Am Linseed Oil pf..	28½	28½	28½	28½	
Am Loco	35½	36½	35½	36½	
Am Loco pf..	102½	102½	102½	102½	
Am Smelting	65%	72%	69%	71%	
Am Smelting pf..	101½	102½	101½	102½	
Am Steel Findry	31	32	31	31	
Am Sugar	118	118½	117%	117%	
Am T & T	133½	140%	138%	140%	
Am Writing P. F.	27	27	27	27	
Anaconda	35½	36½	35½	36½	
Atchison	107	108	107	108	
At Coast Line	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146½	
Central Leather	23	23	23	23	
Ch & Ohio	92½	92%	92%	92%	
Chi & Gt West	19½	19%	19%	19%	
Chi & Gt West pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Chino	21½	23	21	22	
Atchison	103½	103%	103½	103%	
Balt & Ohio	128½	128%	128½	128%	
Balt & Ohio pf..	102%	102%	102%	102%	
Both Steel	89	89%	89%	89%	
Both Steel pf..	30½	30½	30%	30%	
Brooklyn Union	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Canadian Laclede	145%	147	145	146	

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

LARGER BUSINESS HANDLED BY CHICAGO ELEVATED COMPANIES

Utility Situation Presents Much Better Appearance Than in Several Years—Properties Said to Be in Better Operating Condition

Gross business handled by the various elevated railway companies in Chicago during the 12 months ended June 30 last was substantially better than a year ago. The Metropolitan West Side Elevated recorded gross for the period of a little over \$3,000,000; the South Side Elevated about \$2,500,000 and the Northwestern Elevated about \$2,751,000. The combined gross, net and surplus by the three properties mentioned for the 12 months ended June 30 last compares with the previous year as follows:

	Year to June 30—	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Surplus
Metropolitan	1910.....	\$3,018,327	\$406,363	\$95,126
South Side	2,446,204	354,722	74,551	
Northwestern	2,731,375	437,500	237,500	
Total	.....	\$8,195,901	\$1,193,285	\$76,158
1910	.....	\$8,076,578	5,300	\$11,252
Increase	.....	125,028	5,300	\$11,252

The utility situation in Chicago is understood to present a more favorable aspect today than in some years past. The various properties serving that center are in better operating condition and results, as indicated above by the railroads mentioned, are fairly gratifying. Improvements to existing lines have been made and additions built where necessary to meet the constantly growing traffic. The outlook for their future, therefore, appears to be propitious for successful operation.

SMALL LOSS IN ELECTRIC SALES

Following a month of splendid revival of buying in September, the October sales of Western Electric again fell off with a comparative decrease of 5 per cent. This means that for the first 10 months of its current fiscal year Western Electric sales are about 3 per cent in excess of the same period of 1910. For the full 12 months to Dec. 31 the company promises to do a total of \$66,000,000 of business compared with \$71,000,000, the rate at which sales were running during the first two months of the year.

The principal falling off in orders has been in the East. On the Pacific coast and in the central West sales are better than a year ago.

For the 10 months there has been an increase in number of individual orders received of 10 per cent. This means that hand-to-mouth buying is becoming more emphasized and that the size of each order is materially less than in any recent year in the corporation's history.

In the last two months working forces have been reduced about 5 per cent to 25,000 employees.

DIVIDENDS

The Southern Pacific Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 50¢ per share, payable Nov. 25.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on its common stock.

American Express Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Great Northern Paper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

The American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on its stock, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 17.

The Philadelphia Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 11 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent over the dividend declared last May.

American Sugar declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2, to stock of record Dec. 1.

The Studebaker Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock. The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

At a meeting of the directors of the American Cotton Oil Company it was decided to pass the dividend on the common stock. The last dividend was 2½ per cent and was paid in June. The company paid 5 per cent on the issue in 1910 and 1909. The usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. Books close Nov. 16 and reopen Dec. 8.

CLEARING HOUSE

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 9)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—M. C. Kronheimer of Esmeralda's Shoe Annex.
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Touraine.
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. E. Chamberlain, Brew, Chicago, Ill.—Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 290 Summer St.; Charles Ilfeld Bros. & Co.
Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of The Fair Brew.

New York, N. Y.—Joseph Levy, U. S. New York, N. Y.—Sam Goldstein, U. S. New York, N. Y.—S. Sanders and sixteen others, representatives of as many different stores of O'Neill-Adams Co., Brewster.
Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Abbott of the Elmwood, Pa.—M. Schwartz, U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berger, U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. Coleman of Wingo.
Ellet, F. C. & Parkins, Inc.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Toms.
San Juan, La.—Rouje Gonzalez, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Paley, U. S.
LEATHER BUYER

Leicester, Eng.—M. B. Whitehead of J. Whitehead & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Belgrave, London, Eng.—F. H. Edmundson of S. Barrow & Bro., Ltd., Essex.

Thurso, Eng.—P. Jones of Wilkinson, Roger & Jones, Toms.
Portau-Prince, Hayti—Benedict Abingdon of Abingdon-Guernier-Hillard Shoe Co., Rochester, N. Y.—E. Venor of the Venor Shoe Co.

RAIL BUYING FOR NEXT YEAR BEGINS IN MUCH EARNEST

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Rail buying for 1912 has begun in earnest in the past week and active contracting is expected to follow. The Louisville & Nashville has placed 50,000 tons with the Ensley mill and the Burlington has ordered 20,000 tons of open hearth rails from Gary. The Norfolk & Western order, amounting to 25,000 tons, has been distributed among Pennsylvania and seaboard mills. It is reported that the Great Northern will buy 40,000 tons, and as heretofore the order is expected to go to the Buffalo mill. The New York Central is figuring on its requirements, while the Pennsylvania is negotiating with the mills for a tonnage in excess of its contracts for this year. In the South a number of roads are about to buy, including the Georgia Central and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass.

The November 1 blast furnace returns indicate a slowing down in the latter part of October in the rate of increase in pig iron production—an increase that has been under way since July. The October output of coke and anthracite iron was 2,102,147 tons, or 67,811 tons a day, as compared with 65,903 tons a day in September. One less furnace was active on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 1 but, owing to the larger capacity of the furnaces blown out than of those blown in last month, the active capacity at the opening of this month was 66,818 tons a day, against 66,408 tons a day on Oct. 1. The rate of production Nov. 1 was thus 1000 tons a day less than for the whole month of October.

Accompanying the continued increase in pig iron production there has been a reduction in stocks, but contrary to the ordinary effect of such a proof of enlarged consumption the market for merchant iron has been steadily weaker. The increased consumption has been so largely on steel works account that buyers of foundry iron have interpreted the conditions as giving them license to put off buying. This decision the weak attitude of sellers, as much as anything else, has encouraged.

The central West has been late the center of disturbance in pig iron prices. Little has been done in steel making iron, and foundry buying has been evidently affected by the anticipation of lower freight rates on ore, not only from mines to upper lake docks but from Lake Erie ports to furnaces. The agitation for lower freight rates on coke is also a factor. In the Cleveland district \$13 at furnace for No. 2 foundry iron is reported, while at Chicago as low as \$14 for local iron has been done.

Recent car orders have brought business to the plate and structural mills and an Indiana car plant has been started up. Car builders look for a gradual improvement in their business.

For the New York connecting railroad bridge the arch and two approach spans have at last been let. They call for 36,000 tons. Other approach work will require 54,000 tons. Fabricators find encouragement in a total of 130,000 to 140,000 tons of steel work pending in New York and vicinity, for the most part in jobs running over 1000 tons.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR NOTES SOLD

The Packard Motor Car Company has sold an issue of \$2,000,000 five-year 5 per cent notes maturing December, 1916. These notes are a first claim on the assets of the company which are carried on the books at over \$15,000,000.

The notes are followed by \$5,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common, the latter stock being very closely held by certain wealthy Detroit interests, who have built up the company out of earnings rather than paying them all out on the common stock which they own.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

American Sugar declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2, to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Studebaker Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The purpose of the Packard company in selling these notes was to retire bank loans incurred in financing development and expansion work and to provide about \$700,000 of additional working capital.

The National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock. Also its regular dividends quarterly of ¾ on its preferred and 1¾ per cent on its common stock.

The regular dividend on the common stock is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 28. The other dividends are payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PROCESS FOR FIXING PURE AZOTE FOUND BY GEORGES CLAUDE

Apparatus Devised Makes Sulphate of Ammonia at Rate of 20,000 Tons a Year From Constituent of Air

INVENTION IN USE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—An interesting communication has just been made to the Academy of Science in Paris, by Prof. d'Arsonval, the eminent expert, on a new process discovered by M. Georges Claude for fixing pure azote, an ingredient indispensable in all kinds of artificial manures.

There are already known a variety of methods for the manufacture of azote, and there has hitherto been some indecision as to which is the best.

One of the most interesting in use is that of making azote, which is a constituent of air, pass over red hot calcium carbide; this produce is then decomposed by subjecting to a high pressure of steam when it furnishes ammonia which is the base of all manures.

The output of this fabrication is immense, for the manure market, which is increasing daily, has a business in France alone of 500,000,000 francs a year. There are also many important cyanamide plants now sprung up all over the country, the total present output of which is not less than 100,000 tons a year. All these plants require absolutely pure azote, for the least admixture of oxygen quickly destroys the electrodes of the cyanamide plants.

The difficulties hitherto met with in fixing the azote have been very great. A solution of the problem was first discovered by the celebrated German savant Linde but his process though very delicate and exact was found to be too complicated for industrial purposes.

M. d'Arsonval now shows how M. Claude has been able to fix azote by certain processes of liquefaction through the invention of an apparatus which manufactures in the simplest manner possible any quantity of azote so pure as to average 99.8 per cent.

The apparatus invented by M. Claude and which are now in use at Turin in Italy and also at Alby in Sweden are the most powerful known. They have a capacity of no less than 500 cubic meters per hour which means that with each apparatus more than 20,000 tons a year of sulphate of ammonia can be manufactured. This new discovery is likely to revolutionize this particular industry.

INLAND WATERWAYS SOUGHT TO OFFSET COSTS OF CARRIAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—That the inland waterways of this country could be utilized far more extensively than at present; there is every reason to believe. Probably the development of railway communication has contributed as much as anything else to a decline in the use that is made of them, but a point seems to have been reached when the carriage of goods by means of the railways is felt to offer difficulties which are becoming increasingly burdensome, and attention is in consequence being given to the older and slower, but for all that cheaper mode of carriage.

In this way it came about that a conference was recently held in Worcester at which nearly 100 representatives of the great towns in the Severn watershed were present. The object of the conference was to advance the improvement of inland waterways in general and of the Severn waterway from the Bristol channel to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the Midlands, in particular.

The lord mayor of Birmingham said the Birmingham traders felt that it was absolutely essential to their commercial well-being that the waterways should be improved. They were finding it difficult to fight against present odds, seeing that they were 100 miles from the sea, and unless the waterways were developed they would have to move their works to the sea.

He went on to propose a resolution urging that development of the waterways of the country was necessary in order to secure a reduction in the cost of transit of heavy goods, so as to enable British manufacturers to compete with their continental rivals, and that steps should be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the recent royal commission on the subject by the formation of a water board.

The resolution being carried, a committee was formed to give effect to it.

DIRECTOR OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION HAS CLIMBED STEADILY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir William E. Smith, C.B., who has been appointed as successor to Sir Philip Watts as director of naval construction, has had a remarkable career and one, moreover, which has fitted him in an extraordinary degree for the duties which he will now assume.

His earliest connection with shipbuilding was when as a mere lad he joined the Portsmouth dockyard as rope-house boy.

Those were the days when the ships of the royal navy used ropes not only for their rigging, but as ladders for their anchors. Four years later he was apprenticed as a shipwright at Woolwich, returning in the following year to Portsmouth, where he worked in the shipbuilding yards and the dockyard shops.

After four years' apprenticeship he joined the South Kensington school of naval architecture, where one of his fellow-students was the distinguished naval architect whom he recently succeeded.

Completing the course at South Kensington with distinction he joined the naval construction department of the admiralty. After some years at the admiralty he was appointed an instructor of naval architects at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Returning to the admiralty he was appointed superintendent of contract work, a position demanding not only great administrative ability and tact, but a wide experience in design and construction work.

The cordial relations which have been maintained with the various contract firms throughout the country are said to be in no small measure due to the personal qualities which he has displayed. It may not be generally known that Sir William was responsible for the design of the Discovery, the vessel used by Captain Scott in his first Antarctic expedition.

PUNITIVE FORCE HALTED

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The first column of the British punitive expedition has arrived at Pasighat, the limit of the British sphere of influence. The advanced base of operations will be established at this point and no further move forward will be made until the second column has arrived. No news has been received so far of any movement on the part of the Abors.

IDEAL FOR INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL IS SET FORTH

President of Trade Board
Says That New Tribunal
Will Not Check Freedom
While Averting Conflict

DUTIES TAKEN UP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The industrial council has held its first meeting at the offices of the Board of Trade, with Sir G. R. Askwith as chairman. Ten of the employers' representatives were present and 10 of the workers' representatives.

In an opening speech Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, said that as those present at any rate were aware there were scores of industrial disputes which were never mentioned in the press, in which the assistance of the Board of Trade was sought and which were settled in a quiet way without any public knowledge of the circumstances. The Board of Trade did not force its services; the time and method of its action were always carefully chosen. It endeavored to come in at the opportune moment, to hold back or to move forward rapidly, according as seemed best at the moment.

Politics Avoided

Mr. Buxton went on to say that one disadvantage of the existing system was that it brought the parliamentary head of the Board of Trade, who was necessarily a politician and a member of the government, into action and prominence in disputes and conciliation which ought to be purely industrial. It had, however, been his policy during his two years at the Board of Trade to efface as far as possible his personality as a political president, and he believed that the department had won the confidence of the public and of both employers and workmen to a remarkable degree.

Of late years, he continued, considerable steps had been taken both by employers and workmen toward federated effort—combination of trade unions on the one hand and of federations of employers' associations on the other; and in this way, from the point of view of trade disputes, trade and industry were far more interdependent than they used to be. For this reason the creation of a national conciliation council, representing all the great industries, though it might have been considered premature a

LIVERPOOL HAS GUN-SOUND TO TELL IT CORRECT TIME

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The time gun on Morpeth pier, Birkenhead, is under the rule and management of the marine department of the Mersey dock and harbor board and is fired every day at 1 p.m., Sundays excepted, its object being to give accurate Greenwich time to the port of Liverpool.

For the sake of uniformity the same hour, 1 o'clock, Greenwich mean-time, has been fixed for the firing of the gun. The report can be heard all around Liverpool and Birkenhead, and hundreds of people may be seen daily with their watches in their hands as the momentous hour approaches. It was fired for the first time on Sept. 21, 1867.

In 1853, before the gun was instituted, a time ball was adopted, similar in all respects to the one used in Greenwich at that time. Greenwich mean-time was fixed for letting fall the balls, so that the two "signal balls"—at Greenwich and at Liverpool—fell at the same instant. These time balls were similar to those used on lightships.

In cloudy weather, however, astronomical observations could not be obtained, and clocks had to be depended upon for carrying on time, and thus the necessity for a more accurate and up-to-date system of communicating time to the port of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
TIME GUN AT BIRKENHEAD

of Liverpool resulted in what is now known as the "1 o'clock gun."

SHEFFIELD CONGRATULATED ON EDUCATION EQUIPMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The new training college erected by the local education committee for men and women students preparing to be teachers was recently opened at Sheffield by Lord Loreburn.

His lordship congratulated the town upon the possession of a complete equipment for education from the kindergarten right up to the university, and said that his visit to the new training college buildings had been a very instructive one. The fresh air and light and the roominess and orderly comfort in the living apartments showed him how much the ideas of what was wise and right in regard to education had progressed since the time of his boyhood.

In his opinion, the training of character was more important than the training of intellect, and his observation through life showed him that the stuff of which a man was made was more important than what he was in the way of intellectual equipment. He did not mean to disparage intellectual equipment, for from it,

They lived in times when, unless they

kept their wits bright and sharp they would not be able to hold their own, he said, and therefore the spirit in which men approached their work, the self-restraint, the self-control, the self-reliance and the moral courage were very important. All that kind of thing was furthered by the sort of collegiate and common life begun at the college, and it would no doubt be the commencement of many of those lifelong friendships which were the prizes of life.

EXPLORING PARTY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IS PROVING SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There has been received from Prince Conigrave, the organizer and leader of the Australian scientific and exploring expedition, a communication which tells that the efforts of the party have been attended with considerable success. This expedition is at present at work in western Australia in the great unexplored area lying between the Drysdale river and the west coast of Cambridge gulf, to the north of the point to which the Brockman expedition penetrated in 1901.

The expedition, says Reuter's Agency, is engaged in particular in investigating the flora and fauna of this at present untraveled part of the northwest of Australia. Mr. Conigrave is making every effort to get in touch with the hostile aborigines in order to study their habits and customs.

It was in June last that the party left Wyndham and traveled south to cross the head waters of Cambridge gulf, circled northward and three months later struck the coast at the Forest river, after first crossing the big stretch of unexplored country which at present is a blank on the map.

Traveling was a very difficult affair for the pack horses, since the country consisted of precipitous sandstone ranges, covered with spinifex and cut by innumerable gullies and gorges. On one occasion it took six days to travel only 17 miles. The expedition from a scientific point of view has been very successful and specimens have been obtained for private collectors in Great Britain and elsewhere, as well as for the Western Australian government, who assisted the expedition with a money grant and a loan of instruments.

FALL OF MOORE'S OAK REGRETTED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The historic Irish tree known as Moore's oak, in the Vale of Avoca, which has been visited annually by thousands of tourists ever since his day, fell to the ground last August, thus robbing the place of one of its chief attractions.

It was in 1821, when on a visit to his friend, William Parnell, grandfather of the famous political leader, that Moore wrote the words of the beautiful poem called "The Meeting of the Waters," beginning as follows:

"There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet . . ."

As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

And he is said to have composed it when sitting beneath the now stricken oak. It has been proposed that the tree should be reerected on a concrete base, or that a monument should be put up, in order that the site should be preserved.

STRONG AND SILENT, LORD KITCHENER IS WELCOME IN EGYPT

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—Lord Kitchener is still favorite subject of comment in the Egyptian papers of all languages, Arabic, French, English, English-French, German-French, Greek and Italian, and, as is very probable, there are journals written in still other tongues, doubtless "K. of K." figures in them too.

He is the "still, strong man in a blant land" that Tennyson longed for. His welcome back to Egypt was really remarkable. The crowds that gathered to meet him on his arrival in Cairo included all classes of the community, and were largely composed of Egyptians, who cheered him as probably no one has been cheered in the streets of Cairo before.

This was no doubt in part to the new agent-general's military reputation, first established in Egypt and since enhanced in South Africa and India, but that is not the whole explanation, though prestige counts for much in Egypt, as in all eastern countries. Kitchener stands for justice and efficiency. That is recognized on all hands. He is believed to be just and efficient himself and to insist on these qualities in those associated with him in his work.

Egypt's Needs Two

It has been said that Egypt needs two things, water and justice. Some of the greatest problems Egypt has had to face and still has to face are matters of engineering, and Lord Kitchener's early training and experience as an engineer officer will be of service to him in considering these problems. The British officer in Egypt is as good as his peers in the various parts of the empire, but he is perhaps not so successful here as elsewhere owing to special difficulties due to the form of government and to the fact that Egypt is too much of a holiday place for hard work to be popular. It is anticipated, however, that Lord Kitchener's coming will tend to make hard work more popular.

Pomp Not Scorned

Since his arrival in the country, the new British minister has been busy and his movements have been chronicled in the newspapers in a fashion unusual in the case of his predecessors. Though equally simple in his tastes, Lord Kitchener recognizes more clearly than did Sir Eldon Gorst that among oriental races "pomp and circumstance" cannot be neglected. Two running footmen now precede the British representative's carriage, as in the days of "the Lord" (Lord Cromer). Among his earliest guests have been his old comrades of the Egyptian army, both Egyptian and British at the same table.

To sum up the situation, there is now a general impression in the country, which augurs well for its future prosperity, that here is a man who will consider the needs of Egypt, uninfluenced by party or sectional claims, who has knowledge and experience to guide him in his actions and who is strong enough to get his own way against very considerable opposition.

The expedition, says Reuter's Agency, is engaged in particular in investigating the flora and fauna of this at present untraveled part of the northwest of Australia. Mr. Conigrave is making every effort to get in touch with the hostile aborigines in order to study their habits and customs.

Traveling was a very difficult affair for the pack horses, since the country consisted of precipitous sandstone ranges, covered with spinifex and cut by innumerable gullies and gorges. On one occasion it took six days to travel only 17 miles. The expedition from a scientific point of view has been very successful and specimens have been obtained for private collectors in Great Britain and elsewhere, as well as for the Western Australian government, who assisted the expedition with a money grant and a loan of instruments.

BRITISH SECTION
IS WANTED FOR
GHENT EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The government has received a formal invitation from the Belgian foreign office to participate in the Ghent Universal and International Exhibition of 1913, and three Belgian gentlemen—Mr. Cooremans, president of the Belgian Chamber; M. Casier, one of the heads of the continental textile industries, and Maurice de Smet de Naeyer, president of the canal commission—have come over to London to negotiate with the Board of Trade for a British section to be included in the exhibition. It is understood that both France and Germany have already arranged for sites at the exhibition.

RADICALS GIVE GOVERNMENT AID

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—At the extra session of Parliament for the purpose of passing a special law to enable the authorities to deal with conspirators the bill presented by the government was supported by Senhor Costa, leader of the radical opposition, who said that he took this action because it was a question of defending the republic against the monarchists.

Speaking, however, in the name of the opposition he proposed a bill differing somewhat to that presented by the government. He wished to add to the maximum punishment of six years imprisonment in a penitentiary or 10 years deportation to the colonies, a clause to the effect that all well-to-do conspirators should be fined from 10 to 50 per cent of the value of their property in Portugal.

INSURANCE BILL IN BRITAIN TO PASS BEFORE YEAR'S END

Liberal Government Is Forcing Measure Through House
by Guillotine in Order to Avoid Trenching on
Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment Next Session

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER, Eng.—Parliament met on Oct. 24 after the recess, and the first business was a motion to suspend the 11 o'clock rule for the remainder of the session. On the vote being taken, the motion was carried by a large majority.

On Wednesday, Oct. 25, the prime minister brought in his motion allocating time for the further consideration of the national insurance bill, 17 clauses of which have already passed the committee stage. It is proposed that the remainder of part 1 of the bill, dealing with invalidity insurance, etc., shall be taken in committee of the whole House, while part 2, dealing with unemployment insurance, shall be committed to a standing committee.

It was proposed to allot 15 days to the committee stage of the remaining provisions of part 1, and a timetable was drawn up showing the number of clauses to be dealt with on each allotted day. Four allotted days are to be given to the report stage of the bill, and one allotted day to the third reading.

When the prime minister moved the motion, the House received his remarks without any enthusiasm, and it was clear that even on his own side his proposals were not altogether welcome.

Mr. Balfour followed, and his criticism was most destructive. Very rarely has he had such an opportunity, and he made full use of it. He pointed out that even today nobody understands the bill, because so many promises have been made by Mr. Lloyd-George, and so many amendments will have to be inserted in the bill to make good these promises that it is impossible for anybody to know what the bill is until these amendments are in print.

LONDON LECTURE SERIES COVERING FOUR COUNTRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Tu trouveras ici l'utilite melle a l'agreable" is the appropriate motto of the Foreign Literary Society, an association founded with the object of giving the Londoner an opportunity of studying French, German, Italian and Spanish art and literature by methods as pleasant as they are instructive.

THE HOME FORUM

BEAUTY OF TREES AN ASSET

CONSERVATION of the forests is a theme which has been long sounding in the public ear, but an article in a recent magazine touches a note which the defenders of the tall green friends of the outdoors, that pillar the arching blue of day or the jeweled vault of night, have usually missed. This is the matter of the beauty of trees, what their grateful shade and their glorious outline and matted color mean in the way of joy to the man in the street or on the highway.

When streets are to be laid out in the suburbs of the cities the edict goes forth that the new road must be perfectly straight. Everybody knows that the most lovely roads and boulevards, even streets in town, are always those that wind more or less and give artistic change and the pleasures of the unexpected to the passer-by, as well as added seclusion to the inhabitants, who, sheltered around the curve feel not quite so close in touch with the long line of their neighbors.

But the road builders often have no conception of things like this. For them a street must be as rectangular as a down-town business block, and where suburbs would gain enormously in picturesqueness not only by the conserving of groups of trees, but also by the curve of the roadway necessary perhaps to avoid the trees, the hard and fast rule of square corners is held to and the "new part" of the city or town is made twice as ugly as it has any reason for being.

There is a story of a road inspector

Use of Fuller's Earth

Originally the peculiar kind of clay called fuller's earth was employed exclusively for the "fulling" of cloth. Until 1893 this form of clay was not known to exist in the United States, but in that year a deposit was found in Quincy, Fla. Since then it has been discovered in Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, California, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Colorado, although Florida still produces about half the total quantity. From 6,000 tons in 1895, the production increased to 33,486 tons in 1909.

Its principal use at present is for clarifying mineral and vegetable oils.

For mineral oil, the earth is ground fine and run into long cylinders, through

which the crude oil is allowed to percolate slowly. For vegetable oil, the earth is mixed with the boiling oil, which is then filtered off through bags, while the coloring matter remains with the earth.

Youth's Companion.

WOULD the face of nature be so serene and beautiful if man's destiny were not equally so? —Thoreau.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND GOOD USE

STUDY of the English language should certainly have it for one object to put into circulation many excellent words that for one reason or another are forgotten and neglected, leaving the spoken and even the written vocabulary of our time the poorer. Especially words of Anglo-Saxon origin should not be allowed to become obsolete for it is the Anglo-Saxon which knits our thought close with the genius of English literature in the mighty past. Bible study is a strong influence toward the purification of English, for the translators—chiefly Tyndale—sought to set forth the great Book in the clear, simple

speech of the people, so that even he who ran away might read. Is it not indeed, the object of a pure style to speak with such clean-cut straightforwardness that the thought must come home to the hastiest hearer? In this day of time-saving it is often estimated that by dropping needless punctuation thousands of hours of work are saved the printer. Surely by clearing up a turgid style far more time is saved to everybody. For though learning to write a really clean style takes time, just as to "make anything clean and bright takes time, to keep a style or a room clean thereafter costs only a little habitual care.

Slang is a shiftless resort to phrases that generalize, avoiding so the mental effort of fitting word to thought, really avoiding the whole trouble of thinking clearly. In this day of the specialist there are many technical words that say exactly certain things, yet are not current in general speech. Just so fast, however, as the specialist's knowledge becomes the property of the people his vocabulary becomes current, too. Examples are all the words connected with the telephone, the automobile and such words as phonograph, megaphone, camera and the like—familiar to everybody now, but once the jargon of the wise. There is rightly enough an effort to find the simple Saxon words for such use, but as the new ideas have nothing to fit them in existing words, there has to be recourse to the classic tongues which from their poly-syllabic character build new words more easily than the Saxon. "Phonograph" is "talking machine" in English, or literally "voice-writer," a clumsy mouthful. Most business men say "wire" for "telegram" and "cable" for "cablegram." "Phone" is coming into use, too, to the regret of those who like a correct speech. "Phone" itself is as meaningless as "voize" or "sound" so used would be. Fancy one saying "I am going to voice to New York today." But perhaps "phone" will es-

tablish itself, and without the apostrophe, because it is needed. The new International dictionary (Webster) gives it so, as a colloquialism.

Among the good technical words that might well be in current use "scoop" has lately come to the writer's attention. This is the right term for the sound that silk makes when rubbed or crushed. It is certainly full of descriptive quality and is a capital little word in itself. Instead of lugging in the French "frou-frou," or using the rough "crunch," a writer should speak of the "scoop" of his heroine's sown gown, foretelling her coming. The word is technically used for the crisp sound of silk yarn in the bundle before it is woven.

Prints in Eighteenth Century

IT is interesting to reflect for a moment on the part which the print in general has played in English life," says Cortissoz in the Century.

If the English print in the eighteenth century was a work of art, it was something else besides. For one thing, it was a kind of substitute for our illustrated journalism. It served up the foibles of the world of fashion, hot and hot, to the doting commoner. It made the populace acquainted with the faces and figures of everybody of importance, from princes, duchesses, generals and bishops to artists and the people of the theater.

Moreover, portraiture left the function of the print only half begun. The print was a moral agent, with a mission akin to that of the religious plates which Albrecht Dürer had long before disseminated throughout Germany.

Hogarth preached sermons in his engravings, assailing idleness and extravagance in designs that took the town by storm. The caricatures of Rowlandson and Gillray had an immense influence during the Napoleonic wars, the broadsides of these artists stirring the people like some clever editorials in one of our modern journals.

It was almost literally true in those days that he who ran might read, the prints in the shop windows being so many books through which the people swiftly seized the most vivid possible impressions of current affairs.

Meditating on the good keeps us always in good courage.—Goethe.

Little Story of Mistress and Maid

In a certain suburban home the maid Mary one day took her usual Thursday afternoon out. In the course of an hour a young woman appeared with a suitcase and an umbrella and the air of having come to pay a visit. On inquiry it was learned that she was a niece of the Mary in question, writes Margaret Sangster in Woman's Home Companion, that she lived in the country, and, with entire confidence in her aunt's ability to entertain her, had arrived to spend a week and give the latter a surprise.

Mary's employer, who was very fond of Mary and fond of young girls, set this one at her ease by explaining that she would have to wait until evening before seeing her aunt, but that in the meantime she was to be quite at home, and look about the village. A daughter of the house took her for a walk, and showed her some of the pretty places in the neighborhood. At dinner she was not left to eat a meal in the kitchen by herself, but was given a seat at the family table.

When Mary came home, it was explained to her that this guest was to be treated by her with the same freedom she would have had in a house of her own, and during the days of her stay opportunities were made for extra outings which both should enjoy.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330.

Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites

2092 and 2083 Metropolitan Building,

1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite

750 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan

Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amherst House,

Norfolk St., London.

Canadian fruit men in Ontario are going out of pear growing, and, especially in the Niagara region, are substituting a peach tree wherever a pear tree fails.—Indianapolis News.

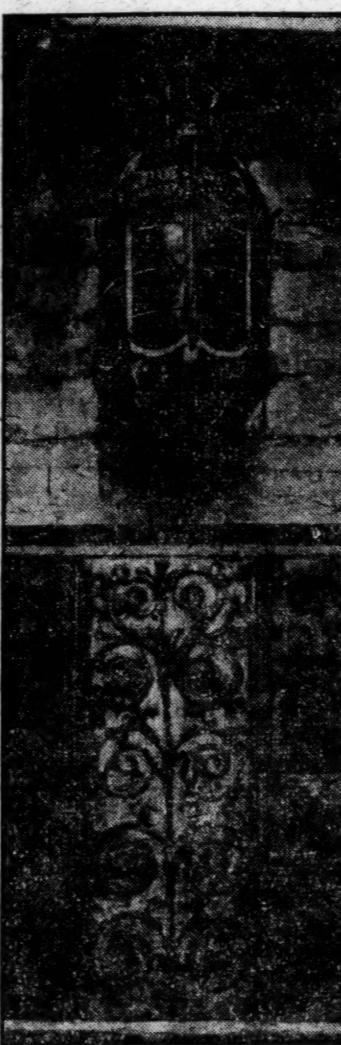
Friendship Aids

The friendly raindrops from above seek out the blades of grass; The breezes spread the fragrance of the friendly flowers they pass; The brook that glides along the glade sings many a friendly air; The honest friendship that has made This pleasant world so fair. —S. E. K.

Far Famed Johnny-Cake

One of the products for which Rhode Island is famous in a variety of corn commonly called "johnny-cake corn," and which is said to flourish only in Rhode Island and in a small area of Connecticut lying across the boundary and adjacent to the shore of Long Island sound. There is something in the humidity of the air or the salty breezes from the ocean that conduces to make "johnny-cake corn" a chosen food for the epicure. It has been so intelligently propagated and developed that not only is the tip of the ear well covered with kernels, but it also roundly tipped with kernels at the shoulder, and the stem has become so small and attenuated that it is sometimes called "pipe-stem corn." Another feature of interest to remember is the belief that this corn must be ground in the picturesque old-fashioned windmills to insure its finest flavor when cooked. Rhode Island's "johnny-cake" is famous, and the fact that it is cooked on a griddle-iron rather than by baking in the oven, as in some sections, will interest the cooks.—National Magazine.

An Ancient Example of Wrought Iron Work in Chester Cathedral



Pilgrims of the Night

My soul be on thy guard, Ten thousand foes arise, And hosts of sin are pressing hard To draw thee from the skies.

Oh, watch and fight and pray; The battle ne'er give over; Renew it boldly every day, And help divine implore.

Ne'er think the victory won, Nor lay thine armor down; Thine arduous work will not be done.

Till thou obtain thy crown. —George Heath.

Chinese Orchestra

In addition to his work as head of the Chinese customs, Sir Robert Hart found time to cultivate music by means of his trained orchestra of Chinese. This band, composed entirely of natives, was the only eastern orchestra ever trained to play occidental music, and in Peking the highest honor a European visitor could receive in bygone days was an invitation to one of the musical entertainments at the inspector-general's residence. Incidentally, the guests found Sir Robert as charming a host as he was picturesque in his Chinese costume—the dress he had long adopted before the world at large had heard much of him.—Buffalo Commercial.

O 'tis sweet when friends come home again. —Shakespeare.

Be silent to God, Let Him mold thee. —M. Luther.

MUSICIAN IN HIS OWN LAND

A LADY visiting Italy writes the following interesting letter describing Puccini's home town, as cited by the Musical Leader:

Puccini's home was high upon a Tuscan mountainside, near the little town of Lucca, Italy. Now for the first time in Italy his "Girl of the Golden West"—the latest offspring of his genius—is to have its opening performance in his home town, and the city of 35,000 inhabitants is wild with excitement.

For weeks posters have been placed in advantageous positions announcing the date of the opera—the event of the year—and crowds have been reading and re-reading the names of the favorite operatic stars who will take part in the performance. Every person who could afford one began carrying around his libretto, and many who looked as though they could not afford them—loiterers on the benches in the public squares—could be seen by twos and threes perusing one

Farewell to Fire Horses

The fire commissioner of New York says the horse will be out of his department within five years. Self-propelled fire apparatus will in that time fill all the houses, displacing the 150 horses now employed. It will cost \$3,000,000 to make the change, but it will be worth it.—Newark News.

Life worth living? In one flower's smile Is more of sweetness than one heart can hold. —Good Cheer.

EXPECTANCY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

E are all of us desiring a re-lease from whatever seems to interfere with the harmony of our being. We even pray that God in His mercy may deliver us from these things. We are told that He is a God "at hand" and not "afar off," and that He is "a present help in time of trouble."

Man has been taught for many centuries that God is not available in our present needs and the world is still suffering from this false education. Christian Science is lifting men out of this ignorance by teaching that what is going to be true is just as true now as it ever can be, and that what is not true now never will be true, and what is true is available. Time has nothing

to do with truth or its availability. One of the proofs that the Master gave that he was "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health, p. 313) was his statement, "Father, I know that thou hearest me always." To pray and yet not expect to receive is to be guilty of doubt and disbelief. It doubts God's willingness and power to deliver and it expresses a belief in the reality of whatever we are praying to be delivered from. It breaks the third commandment in that it takes the name of the Lord to no purpose, or vain. It is as if we were to learn that two times two makes four and expect it to be five when we use it in solving our problems. A spontaneous and free expression of love or supply comes into our lives and we manifest great surprise, and yet we had been praying for these very blessings. This attitude of surprise shows in what a slight degree the door of our consciousness has been open to receive. When Peter was thrown into prison by Herod and the disciples were praying without ceasing for him, the prayer was answered and he was delivered. But the ones who were praying refused to believe that it could be Peter who was asking admittance at the outer door and they even declared that the one who had recognized his voice was mad.

Expectancy is a condition of thought that is always active; let us use it in the right way by expecting to realize that to which we are rightfully entitled, life and health and home and friends. Let us keep all our faculties alert to know and see and hear and to voice only that which is good. Let us be consistent in expecting our prayers to be answered. Let us cease our limiting the Holy One of Israel by stating that we are poor or ignorant or old and neglected. Instead let us know that "man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness" (Science and Health, p. 246). Let us expect to rise above our limitations and our failings. Let us expect to overcome evil with good, hate with love, sorrow with joy, disease with health, death with life.

Old-Fashioned Flowers

Where are the dear, old-fashioned posies, Quaint in form and bright in hue, Such 'as grandmama gave her' lovers When she walked the garden through?

Lavender, with spikes of azure Pointing to the dome on high, Telling thus whence came its color, Thanking with its breath the sky.

Four o'clock, with heart unfolding When the loving sun had gone, streak and stain of crimson, Like the light of early dawn.

Regal lilies, many-petaled, Like the curling drifts of snow, With their crown of golden feathers Poised on malachite below.

Morning-glories, tents of purple, Stretched on bars of creamy white, Folding up their satin curtains Inward through the dewy night.

Marigold, with coat of velvet, streaked with gold and yellow lace, With its love for summer sunlight Written on its honest face.

Dainty pink, with feathered petals, tinted, curled, and deeply frayed, With its calyx heart, half-broken, On its leaves uplifted laid.

—Ethel Lynn Beers.

"Buffalo"

A poem by Florence Earle Coates, celebrating the city of Buffalo, has the following passage: praising the light-giving power of Niagara falls, as a noble type of true light:

A transient city, marvelously fair, Harmonious, harmonious, yet nobly free, She built for pure delight and memory. At her command by lake and garden rare.

Pylon and tower majestic rose in air, And sculptured forms of grace and symmetry.

Then came a thought of God, and, reverently, "Let there be light!" she said, and light was there.

Serving the President

Girl clerks of a department store in St. Paul must have been enormously interested in the visitor who came gravely among them one day not long ago, when the President of the United States of America and of some 90,000,000 of people allowed himself to be led to the top floor of the establishment and fed with an elaborate luncheon provided by the Young Men's Republican club and served by the girls of the store. There is something brother-kind, after all, about a democratic government.

Science

And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boycott of a Great Man

men able to do things better than others. It is largely perhaps their love of their chosen work and their steady endeavors in teaching themselves.

Little Willie Wondered

Little Willie, being a city boy, had never seen a cow. While on a visit to his grandmother he walked out across the fields with his cousin John. A cow was grazing there, and Willie's curiosity was greatly excited.

"Oh, Cousin John, what is that?" he asked.

"Why, that is only a cow," John

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, November 9, 1911

The Balfour Resignation

produce chaos rather than order the circumstance is sure to be regretted by every one outside the range of unbridled partisanship.

For the sake of good government a certain equilibrium should be maintained in political warfare. It cannot be pretended that the resignation of Mr. Balfour is likely to produce this effect. Mr. Balfour's resignation will be very far from destroying his influence in the party. If, of later years, his well known distrust of the policy of tariff reform, and his conviction that the passage of the veto was a regrettable necessity, have weakened his hold over the younger members of the party, there is not one of his colleagues who is likely to succeed in securing even the unity of support which has been given to him.

Leadership in politics, as in all other phases of human endeavor, is, no doubt, an important element. There are, however, even more important elements, such as discipline and loyalty. To produce that unity which constitutes strength all these elements must be found working together. It cannot be pretended that of late years Mr. Balfour has received that loyalty of support to which he was entitled, nor can it be pretended that the opposition to his policy represented more than the opinion of a section of the Unionist party. The man who is chosen to succeed him will find himself in a position of exceptional difficulty, and if he does not receive from the friends of Mr. Balfour more support than Mr. Balfour received from those in the party who made his position intolerable, the future of the Unionists will be cast in perilous ways.

Exorcising Caste in Schools

THE secondary school affiliated with Columbia University, New York city, that bears the name of Horace Mann, has decided to legislate out of existence four secret societies. A unanimous vote of the faculty of this model pedagogical institution has decreed that two years hence there shall be an end of the divisive agencies that work against principles of democracy and defeat the idealistic efforts of instructors. School loyalty suffers from the lesser "society" loyalty which these fraternities and sororities foster. School boys and girls, and especially the latter, cannot take philosophically the competitions, the victories and the defeats that must accompany strained effort to attain places within the charmed circles; and the strife leaves scars too early acquired to be speedily obliterated.

Admitting these unfortunate aspects of the matter, not a few schools have tried regulation of the more evident abuses of the secret society system. The subtler abuses are impossible to regulate. Now the Horace Mann school, conscious of the influence that its verdict will have, has decided that the only effectual policy is prohibition. Thus gross and subtle abuses both cease. Pupils are left free to concentrate on the real aims of school life, and faculty and influential students may then proceed with rational methods of developing forms of social intercourse that are open to participation by all persons and that conform to standards that are truly democratic and sensible.

They have a wholesale drastic way of dealing with student opinion at Columbia when it happens to run counter to the wisdom of the faculty that is refreshing by way of contrast with colleges and universities where fear of loss of students shapes administrative policy.

As a result of an eight months' tour, President Emeritus Eliot should be able on returning to tell a lot of things about the world at large that previous travelers missed or overlooked.

Preparedness for War as an Obstacle

MUCH of what John Hays Hammond said in his address before the national conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Cincinnati on Tuesday was necessarily a repetition of what had been substantially said before. The arguments against war and in behalf of peace, generally speaking, are obvious and familiar. But Mr. Hammond took a departure along original lines when he touched on the explanation, or excuse, that Christian nations are in the habit of making with regard to their tremendous and oppressive expenditures for naval armament, and pointed out, as a trained thinker, the folly of their procedure. They are spending on navies in preparation for war, he said—or, to express it more euphemistically, preparedness for war—upward of \$1,500,000,000 annually, a foolish expenditure in that the object for which it is designed, naval supremacy, is not attained, since no radical changes are permanently effected in the relative strength of the armaments of the powers.

In other words, at an annual cost of a billion and a half the great powers are relatively where they were when they began. If Great Britain has built up a costly navy, so have the United States, Germany, France and Japan. One nation is in no better position to defend itself against another now than it was twenty-five years ago, although the money expended on naval construction and maintenance since then would have been sufficient, if judiciously apportioned, to have raised millions of children out of conditions leading to ignorance, poverty and vice.

It seems, when one considers it carefully, just a trifle absurd that the matter of educating public thought to the pitch of intellectual and moral revolt against this scandalous expenditure should be left to societies or associations such as that which has been in session at Cincinnati. The people of the several nations are plucked for these expenditures. They are the source of all the money that is being poured into the armament hole. It is with them to say whether they shall be taxed indefinitely and remorselessly for "pre-

paredness," to which they are utterly opposed. The people of one country do not want war with the people of any other country, and if it be left to their choice and decision war would be at once eliminated from the list of human evils and human possibilities.

All that is needed is that the common people the world over, the taxpayers who foot the bills, shall refuse to continue the armament system upon any pretense. Manifestly, the great navies are not preventing war now, and would be no effective barrier against war if the governing authorities should decide to resort to it. The potential and active restraining influence is an educated public opinion. When this public opinion shall have received further enlightenment with regard to its own power, and shall proceed to employ itself more actively in behalf of world peace, no more billions per annum will go into naval armament, because the fast excuse for it will have disappeared. The common people could settle in a few months this question of tremendous importance to the race, notwithstanding that it has been under discussion for years before societies and associations and regardless of the fact that its permanent settlement seems far off even now to the average statesman.

CUBA'S political tangle seems to have left the residents of the island sixty miles to the south of her free to work ahead unhampered; for the reason, perhaps, that almost all the people of the Isle of Pines are Americans. The "discovery" of the Isle of Pines must remain fresh in memory; it is but a few months since it was decided that this island belonged, not to, the United States, but to the young republic in the Caribbean sea. When an enterprising American timber hunter in 1908 was drawn to the island south of Cuba by the rumor that its mahogany and cedar wealth was astounding, the occupation of Cuba by the American troops was still in effect. When American colonists a little later bought up all the land and entered upon its cultivation in earnest, the soldiers had not yet been withdrawn from Cuba. In view of this and more, there was sufficient reason why some doubt existed as to what nation really owned the Isle of Pines.

The ownership question having been settled, and the Americans having, by cultivation, made a start toward prosperous conditions for the more than 900 square miles composing the island, how to continue prosperity naturally agitates the inhabitants not a little. That the soil is exceedingly productive has been proved. In parenthesis it may be remarked that, contrary to the general understanding, the island does not derive its name from pineapple cultivation, but from the fact that the pine trees of the more temperate zones flourish in that tropical atmosphere.

Under the impulse that is now stirring all Latin America and the West Indies the people occupying this part of Cuba now ask that they be given better facilities for shipping their products. At present the cost of transportation to and across Cuba is too great for them. The planters are endeavoring to induce some fruit steamship line to make the island a regular stopping place. From Siguanea bay, on the west coast, to New Orleans is a distance of about 800 miles. With certain essential harbor improvements, Siguanea bay is believed to have the making of an attractive port of entry.

Citrus fruits now hold the preponderating attention of the planters, but other products, such as rice, beans, potatoes, cocoanuts and bananas, can be raised in abundance. Away from the agricultural sections, the two old Spanish towns of first settlement, Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe, are also responding with alacrity to the sentiment of progress. As a whole, the effect of the American development of the Isle of Pines ought not to be lost on Cuba proper.

Some Important Postal Legislation

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK is credited with the statement that there will be three important postal matters before Congress during the coming session. One of these, of course, will be the question of adopting the domestic parcels post system; another will be a proposal to readjust the postal rates; the third will take the form of an effort to deal more liberally, or at least more equitably, we take it, with the compensation of railway mail employees. The first and second propositions are very certain to command a full measure of public attention. The third is entitled to more consideration than it has heretofore received.

It will not be difficult for any thinking person to see that the increase in the volume of postal business has meant a tremendous increase in the business of the railway mail service. One must have gone to the trouble of making a personal investigation into the matter to realize how great a burden the growth and prosperity of the country and the growth and prosperity of the postal service as a whole have placed on the shoulders of the average railway mail clerk. There is hardly a more efficient or a harder worked body of men in the country than those who handle the mails while in transit. Their work is exacting in the extreme; they must labor in cramped quarters, under trying conditions; they must be quick, active and accurate in every movement; they must travel long distances to and from their homes; they are compelled under the rules to give many hours to study—and they are, for all this, but poorly paid.

It is pleasant to know that the postmaster-general is displaying personal concern in this matter. He is entirely familiar with the grievances of the men and with what patience they have borne them in the conviction that justice would be done in good time. Fixing a more equitable scale of compensation for them is a matter he can easily handle when Congress shall have made the necessary allowance. We believe that the public would be better pleased to know that those who serve it, especially in an humble and inconspicuous capacity, are fairly paid than to learn of savings made here and there through too rigid economies effected at the expense of the workers. It may be assumed, indeed, that the public will approve heartily of granting the employees of the railway mail service whatever wages they are entitled to, and this, regardless of whether the postoffice department may be able to show a surplus or be forced to exhibit a deficit.

THERE is neither partisanship nor prejudice in the fact that intimations from Tripoli of the high cost of war give a large measure of satisfaction to right-minded people. It is best that war should be costly.

IT is also a pleasant circumstance that certain governors need not write their Thanksgiving proclamations until after the returns are in and verified.

MANY and varying reports emanate from Cuba and elsewhere as to the manner in which the Cuban republic is working out its destiny. Different interests apparently view the Cuba of today in perspectives diametrically opposed to each other. Politicians desiring to gain power within the administration may not improbably have had something to do with rumors that declared the present regime unsatisfactory and unstable. On the other hand, those in control of affairs may not have been entirely blameless, and by giving ground for dissatisfaction helped to fan a slight ember into flame.

That Cuba is immensely rich in natural resources is indisputable. That it requires a large amount of money to develop the country is no less evident. But, considering the suddenness with which the Cubans found themselves free and untrammeled, it could hardly have been expected of them that they at once could bring themselves to the task of getting the best things possible out of the land. During the last twelve years, therefore, more than \$500,000,000 has been invested in Cuba by foreigners.

Sidney Brooks, writing in the Forum, takes the view of the Cuban situation that, all circumstances considered, the young republic is doing well. This experienced observer believes that continued development by foreign capital will be needed for many years. As for the political situation, Mr. Brooks calls attention to the fact that the United States maintains certain rights for the preservation of the republic and can intervene if intervention should be called for.

Another traveler, Forbes Lindsay, in Lippincott's magazine presents a different picture of Cuban affairs. This writer claims that the island is being exploited for the benefit of everybody but the natives. He charges the prevalent unrest to native suspicion of what may be the real intent of those investing their millions in the island. Whatever may be the merit of this statement, it is unquestionably a fact that agitators would not have far to go to find material ready for their purpose. And in the meantime, those occupying the middle ground stand in an anticipatory attitude.

Cuba, today, then, is apparently a nation of contradictions. Shall the country discontinue development, when such development must mean more investment of foreign money? Shall the Pearl of the Antilles refuse to go ahead, and wait until by some slow and uncertain process the island can rise by its own volition to a position of importance? The friends of Cuba Libre seem unable to give an answer; but doubtless here, as in many other trying situations, patience will effect a perfect work. In the meantime, it is for those in authority to be faithful, and for the United States government to remember that it has obligations that cannot be thrust aside with indifference.

THE secretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons on Tuesday, gave timely warning and administered a much-needed rebuke to the sensational newspapers of England and Germany. Sir Edward, having regard for his official position and the limitation which it places upon his utterances, could not deal with the matter generally, but he would have voiced a world-wide sentiment among right-minded people had he extended his criticism and denunciation of irresponsible and reckless journalism to all countries. He pointed out how this sensationalism might easily lead to the gravest international complications, when carried on to the extent of publishing false interviews with members of the government, or to the degree of distorting the language of those who might be supposed to act as mouthpieces of a nation.

Interviews were recently printed with the British ambassador at Vienna and with Home Secretary McKenna in which both of these conspicuous representatives of the British government were made to criticize Germany strongly. Originating in England, these falsities were exaggerated in Germany to the point of arousing intense public feeling in the latter country. It was some time before the denials of authenticity made by the British government had the effect of quieting German resentment. In circumstances which will be understood by every observant person, it is quite easy to see how the British government's denials and explanations might not have been sufficient to stem the tide of popular indignation in Germany, in which event a calamity shocking to humanity might have ensued. Sir Edward Grey was not treating the matter too seriously when he said: "Some of these days, if false news continues to be reported, public resentment and excitement will get beyond control of the government concerned."

Assuming, however, that governments in all such cases shall continue to be calmer than their people, this sensationalism, unless checked and stamped out, will have another exceedingly regrettable result. It will cheapen, discredit or destroy the influence of newspapers in general. It is, therefore, and for selfish, if for no higher reasons, imperatively demanded of the reputable press of the world that it shall not countenance in any way those practices that are tending to bring the entire profession and business of news vending into disgrace. The self-respecting and truth-respecting journals of all countries should unite in a determined effort, through moral agencies, to render impossible any repetitions of the offense of which Sir Edward Grey so properly complains.

IT is certainly reducing poetry to prose to remind an admiring public that the magnificent array of battleships seen in New York the other day would be powerless, and worse than useless, if not regularly served by a lot of ugly, smutty-looking colliers. And it makes matters worse, if anything, when the public is further informed that lack of colliers at the present time reduces the efficiency of the magnificent navy by fifty per cent.

STEPPING aside for a moment and taking a view of the situation as it appears beyond the smoke from smoldering political camp-fires, it is cheerful to hear that the demand for steel is increasing. People who are doing nothing have little need of steel!

THERE are times, no doubt, when things do not look quite so rosy as at other times to Mr. Taft, but it usually happens at those times that somebody reminds him of the turkey in Rhode Island that is being fattened for the White House.

THE Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes admits it has a long title, but it doesn't mind this if it can only help in making short work of war.

Cuba Working Out

Grave Hazard in Sensational News